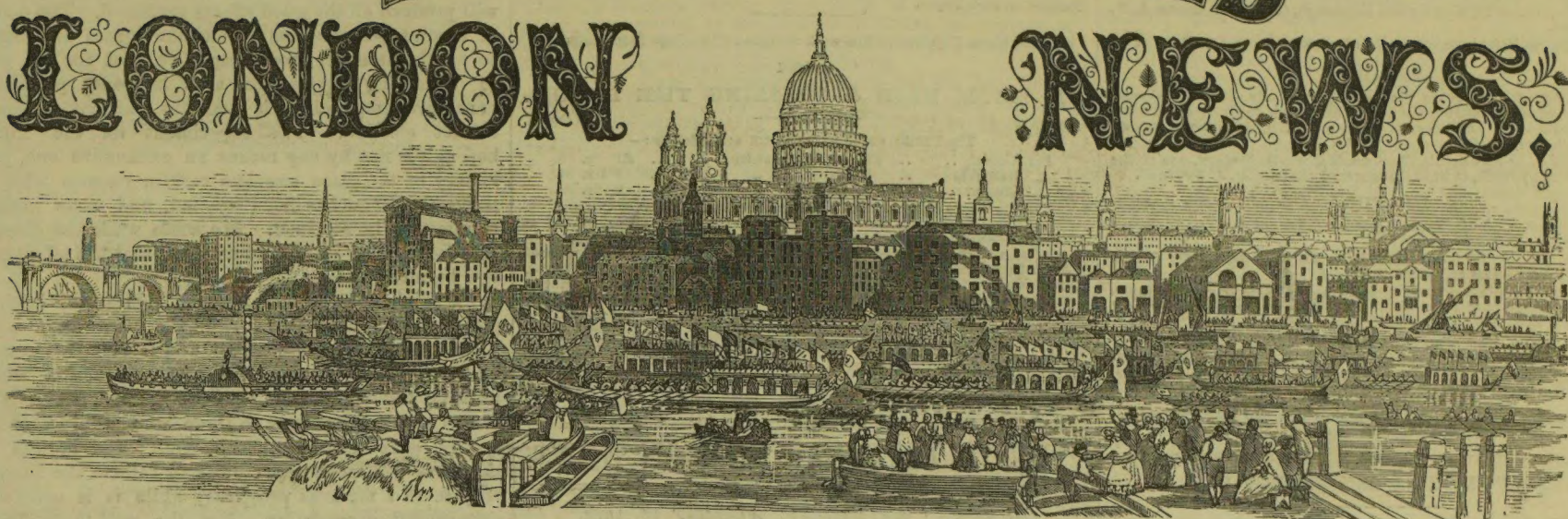


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT BY POST, 6<sup>d</sup>.



"MIGNON PENSIVE," BY W. BOUGUEREAU.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GOUPILO AND CO.



BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, Lady Peacock, wife of the Right Hon. Sir B. Peacock, of a son.  
On the 9th inst., at the Château de Beaulieu, Seine-et-Marne, Madame Regnier, of a son.  
On the 13th inst., at Clifton, Bristol, the Right Hon. Lady Rolfe, of a son.  
On the 11th inst., at 10, Albany-place, Edinburgh, the wife of George A. F. Baillie, of a son.  
On June 22, at Valparaiso, the wife of George Brownell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lady Alice Wodehouse, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, to Mr. Hussey Packer, only son of Colonel Charles Packer, of Prestwold Hall, Leicestershire, and Croydon Regatta, Lincolnshire.  
On the 8th inst., at St. James's, Clapham, Matthew D. Fosbery, son of the late Captain Fosbery, R.N., to Julia, daughter of the late Mr. J. Swonnell.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Bath, Francis Spilsbury, Esq., of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, aged 41 years.  
On the 7th inst., at his residence, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, Mr. Joshua Satterfield, in the 82nd year of his age.  
On the 9th inst., after a few hours' illness, Frances Elizabeth Louisa Harris (daughter of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours), the beloved wife of Mr. J. D. Harris, of 5, Queen-square, Bath.  
On the 11th inst., at his residence, The Hollies, Marple, William Johnson, Esq., solicitor, and Coroner for the Eastern Division of the county of Chester.  
On the 12th inst., at Hampstead, Lady Mary Ross, widow of Charles Ross, Esq., in her 68th year.

\*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 24.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18.		Birmingham seventh 'great annual Horse Show (four days). Ramsgate Regatta.
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Full moon 8.53 p.m.		
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., Prebendary, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon.		WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.		Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. George Mathias, M.A.		Kingston-on-Thames Regatta.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson, M.A.		THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.
Savoy, 11.20 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy, and of the House of Commons.		British Association at Brighton, excursions, close of the meeting at Brighton.
MONDAY, AUGUST 19.		Plymouth Races.
Earl Russell born, 1792.		Windsor and Eton annual Regatta.
Exhibition of the first daguerreotype proofs, 1839.		FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.
Irish Association at Brighton, lecture.		Peace of Prague, between Austria and Prussia, 1866. Croydon Races, August meeting.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.		Bournemouth Regatta.
Blackcock-shooting begins. York Races, August meeting. Dover Races.		SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.		St. Bartholomew, The Count of Paris born, 1838.
The British Association at Brighton, soirée at the Pavilion.		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
		Art-Union of London, exhibition closes.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

Hour.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 1	37 2	3 2	30 2	54 3	17 3
2	30 2	54 3	17 3	40 4	0 4	21 4
3	42 3	6 4	29 4	51 5	12 5	31 5
4	54 4	18 5	41 5	2 6	24 6	43 6
5	6 5	30 6	53 6	14 7	36 7	55 7
6	18 6	42 7	5 7	26 8	48 8	7 8
7	30 7	54 8	17 8	38 9	60 9	19 9
8	42 8	6 9	29 9	50 10	72 10	31 10
9	54 9	18 10	41 10	2 11	84 11	43 11
10	6 10	30 11	53 11	14 12	96 12	55 12
11	18 11	42 12	5 12	26 1	108 1	7 1
12	30 12	54 1	17 1	38 2	120 2	19 2
13	42 1	6 2	29 2	50 3	132 3	31 3
14	54 2	18 3	41 3	2 4	144 4	43 4
15	6 3	30 4	53 4	14 5	156 5	55 5
16	18 4	42 5	5 5	26 6	168 6	7 6
17	30 5	54 6	17 6	38 7	180 7	19 7
18	42 6	6 7	29 7	50 8	192 8	31 8
19	54 7	18 8	41 8	2 9	204 9	43 9
20	6 8	30 9	53 9	14 10	216 10	55 10
21	18 9	42 10	5 10	26 11	228 11	7 11
22	30 10	54 11	17 11	38 12	240 12	19 12
23	42 11	6 12	29 12	50 1	252 1	31 1
24	54 12	18 1	41 1	2 2	264 2	43 2
25	6 1	30 2	53 2	14 3	276 3	55 3
26	18 2	42 3	5 3	26 4	288 4	7 4
27	30 3	54 4	17 4	38 5	300 5	19 5
28	42 4	6 5	29 5	50 6	312 6	31 6
29	54 5	18 6	41 6	2 7	324 7	43 7
30	6 6	30 7	53 7	14 8	336 8	55 8
31	18 7	42 8	5 8	26 9	348 9	7 9
32	30 8	54 9	17 9	38 10	360 10	19 10
33	42 9	6 10	29 10	50 11	372 11	31 11
34	54 10	18 11	41 11	2 12	384 12	43 12
35	6 11	30 12	53 12	14 1	396 1	55 1
36	18 12	42 1	5 1	26 2	408 2	7 2
37	30 1	54 2	17 2	38 3	420 3	19 3
38	42 2	6 3	29 3	50 4	432 4	31 4
39	54 3	18 4	41 4	2 5	444 5	43 5
40	6 4	30 5	53 5	14 6	456 6	55 6
41	18 5	42 6	5 6	26 7	468 7	7 7
42	30 6	54 7	17 7	38 8	480 8	19 8
43	42 7	6 8	29 8	50 9	492 9	31 9
44	54 8	18 9	41 9	2 10	504 10	43 10
45	6 9	30 10	53 10	14 11	516 11	55 11
46	18 10	42 11	5 11	26 12	528 12	7 12
47	30 11	54 12	17 12	38 1	540 1	19 1
48	42 12	6 1	29 1	50 2	552 2	31 2
49	54 1	18 2	41 2	2 3	564 3	43 3
50	6 2	30 3	53 3	14 4	576 4	55 4
51	18 3	42 4	5 4	26 5	588 5	7 5
52	30 4	54 5	17 5	38 6	600 6	19 6
53	42 5	6 6	29 6	50 7	612 7	31 7
54	54 6	18 7	41 7	2 8	624 8	43 8
55	6 7	30 8	53 8	14 9	636 9	55 9
56	18 8	42 9	5 9	26 10	648 10	7 10
57	30 9	54 10	17 10	38 11	660 11	19 11
58	42 10	6 11	29 11	50 12	672 12	31 12
59	54 11	18 12	41 12	2 1	684 1	43 1
60	6 12	30 1	53 1	14 2	696 2	55 2
61	18 1	42 2	5 2	26 3	708 3	7 3
62	30 2	54 3	17 3	38 4	720 4	19 4
63	42 3	6 4	29 4	50 5	732 5	31 5
64	54 4	18 5	41 5	2 6	744 6	43 6
65	6 5	30 6	53 6	14 7	756 7	55 7
66	18 6	42 7	5 7	26 8	768 8	7 8
67	30 7	54 8	17 8	38 9	780 9	19 9
68	42 8	6 9	29 9	50 10	792 10	31 10
69	54 9	18 10	41 10	2 11	804 11	43 11
70	6 10	30 11	53 11	14 12	816 12	55 12
71	18 11	42 12	5 12	26 1	828 1	7 1
72	30 12	54 1	17 1	38 2	840 2	19 2
73	42 1	6 2	29 2	50 3	852 3	31 3
74	54 2	18 3	41 3	2 4	864 4	43 4
75	6 3	30 4	53 4	14 5	876 5	55 5
76	18 4	42 5	5 5	26 6	888 6	7 6
77	30 5	54 6	17 6	38 7	900 7	19 7
78	42 6	6 7	29 7	50 8	912 8	31 8
79	54 7	18 8	41 8	2 9	924 9	43 9
80	6 8	30 9	53 9	14 10	936 10	55 10
81	18 9	42 10	5 10	26 11	948 11	7 11
82	30 10	54 11	17 11	38 12	960 12	19 12
83	42 11	6 12	29 12	50 1	972 1	31 1
84	54 12	18 1	41 1	2 2	984 2	43 2
85	6 1	30 2	53 2	14 3	996 3	55 3
86	18 2	42 3	5 3	26 4	1008 4	7 4
87	30 3	54 4	17 4	38 5	1020 5	19 5
88	42 4	6 5	29 5	50 6	1032 6	31 6
89	54 5	18 6	41 6	2 7	1044 7	43 7
90	6 6	30 7	53 7	14 8	1056 8	55 8
91	18 7	42 8	5 8	26 9	1068 9	7 9
92	30 8	54 9	17 9	38 10	1080 10	19 10
93	42 9	6 10	29 10	50 11	1092 11	31 11
94	54 10	18 11	41 11	2 12	1104 12	43 12
95	6 11	30 12	53 12	14 1	1116 1	55 1
96	18 12	42 1	5 1	26 2	1128 2	7 2
97	30 1	54 2	17 2	38 3	1140 3	19 3
98	42 2	6 3	29 3	50 4	1152 4	31 4
99	54 3	18 4	41 4	2 5	1164 5	43 5
100	6 4	30 5	53 5	14 6	1176 6	55 6
101	18 5	42 6	5 6	26 7	1188 7	7 7
102	30 6	54 7	17 7	38 8	1200 8	19 8
103	42 7	6 8	29 8	50 9	1212 9	31 9
104	54 8	18 9	41 9	2 10	1224 10	43 10
105	6 9	30 10	53 10	14 11	1236 11	55 11
106	18 10	42 11	5 11	26 12	1248 12	7 12
107	30 11	54 12	17 12	38 1	1260 1	19 1
108	42 12	6 1	29 1	50 2	1272 2	31 2
109	54 1	18 2	41 2	2 3	1284 3	43 3
110	6 2	30 3	53 3	14 4	1296 4	55 4
111	18 3	42 4	5 4	26 5	1308 5	7 5
112	30 4	54 5	17 5	38 6	1320 6	19 6
113	42 5	6 6	29 6	50 7	1332 7	31 7
114	54 6	18 7	41 7	2 8	1344 8	43 8
115	6 7	30 8	53 8	14 9	1356 9	55 9
116	18 8	42 9	5 9	26 10	1368 10	7 10
117	30 9	54 10	17 10	38 11	1380 11	19 11
118	42 10	6 11	29 11	50 12	1392 12	31 12
119	54 11	18 12	41 12	2 1	1404 1	43 1
120	6 12	30 1	53 1	14 2	1416 2	55 2
121	18 1	42 2	5 2	26 3	1428 3	7 3
122	30 2	54 3	17 3	38 4	1440 4	19 4
123	42 3	6 4	29 4	50 5	1452 5	31 5
124	54 4	18 5	41 5	2 6	1464 6	43 6
125	6 5	30 6	53 6	14 7	1476 7	55 7
126	18 6	42 7	5 7	26 8	1488 8	7 8
127	30 7	54 8	17 8	38 9	1500 9	19 9
128	42 8	6 9	29 9	50 10	1512 10	31 10
129	54 9	18 10	41 10	2 11	1524 11	43 11
130	6 10	30 11	53 11	14 12	1536 12	55 12
131	18 11	42 12	5 12	26 1	1548 1	7 1
132	30 12	54 1	17 1	38 2	1560 2	19 2
133	42 1	6 2	29 2	50 3	1572 3	31 3
134	54 2	18 3	41 3	2 4	1584 4	43 4
135	6 3	30 4	53 4	14 5	1596 5	55 5
136	18 4	42 5	5 5	26 6	1608 6	7 6
137	30 5	54 6	17 6	38 7	1620 7	19 7
138	42 6	6 7	29 7	50 8	1632 8	31 8
139	54 7	18 8	41 8	2 9	1644 9	43 9
140	6 8	30 9	53 9	14 10	1656 10	55 10
141	18 9	42 10	5 10	26 11	1668 11	7 11
142	30 10	54 11	17 11	38 12	1680 12	19 12
143	42 11	6 12	29 12	50 1	1692 1	31 1
144	54 12	18 1	41 1	2 2	1704 2	43 2
145	6 1	30 2	53 2	14 3	1716 3	55 3
146	18 2	42 3	5 3	26 4	1728 4	7 4
147	30 3	54 4	17 4	38 5	1740 5	19 5
148	42 4	6 5	29 5	50 6	1752 6	31 6
149	54 5	18 6	41 6	2 7	1764 7	43 7
150	6 6	30 7	53 7	14 8	1776 8	55 8
151	18 7	42 8	5 8	26 9	1788 9	7 9
152	30 8	54 9	17 9	38 10	1800 10	19 10
153	42 9	6 10	29 10	50 11	1812 11	31 11
154	54 10	18 11	41 11	2 12	1824 12	



lating to the political condition of their own people. It has long since become quite unusual for Monarchs to concert with each other concerning movements, or even prospects of movement, which have reference only to domestic affairs. History has, perhaps, sufficed to teach the most despotic of the crowned heads of Europe that no combination with external Powers can avail to suppress internal discontent, and that oftentimes Royal alliances against the people operate in a similar manner to *cordons sanitaires* intended to shut out diseases—namely, utterly fail in staying the plague, and only succeed in aggravating its symptoms.

Well, but if these three Emperors meditate no curtailment of the political liberties of their subjects, what is the foreign policy which they are intent upon strengthening? Not an aggressive one, we may be sure. It is given out, indeed, that it is designedly and directly pacific, and that it will render war in Europe, if not impossible, to the last degree unlikely, for many years to come. We think it by no means an exhaustive tax upon credulity to assume that the foregoing statement is in the main correct. Germany, it is certain, does not desire war with any of her neighbours, but does desire to hold peacefully and securely whatever territory she possesses. The incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with the German empire exposes her to the ill-will of France and to the possibility of a future attempt by France to recover the departments torn from her in the late struggle. Germany, consequently, has an interest in providing for the safety of her newly-constituted empire by means that will be at once adequate and pacific. It may be that Germany and Austria have mutually felt the desirableness of a thorough understanding as to the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*; and the result of the meeting at Berlin may, perhaps, turn out to be equivalent to a mutual guarantee, as between the two German Powers, against any encroachment upon the territories of either. This, at any rate, would set Germany at ease against any attack on the part of France; for France would never be likely to fly at the throat of the German Confederation if Austria could be counted upon to give active support to Germany.

The presence of Russia at the proposed meeting is probably due to an afterthought. There are interests of Austria along the lower part of the Danube, and connected with the outlets of that river into the Black Sea, which Russia can at any time most seriously disturb; and which she might suddenly assail, as an ally of France, for the purpose of paralysing any union between Germany and Austria. It is certain that both Austria and Russia are subject to conditions which give to each Power the means of inflicting vast mischief on the other. It is as necessary for Russia to nurture her strength in peace as it is for her Imperial neighbours. On the whole, the pressure of military burdens renders it highly important that the peace of Europe should not be disturbed. It does not appear to us, therefore, unlikely that the object of the three Emperors in meeting at Berlin is to arrive at some understanding which will consolidate the present territorial arrangement, and thereby destroy all the visible chances of war. If so, the world will congratulate itself upon a conjunction of Imperial forces which, under other circumstances, it might have had occasion to rue. The prospect of a long peace, and a peace to be maintained, moreover, without any conspiracy against the liberties of the people, is sufficiently cheering, if it may be really depended upon; and that it may be rendered probable, we think, by the fact that the Imperial interview at Berlin will be quite as much the effect as the cause of a generally improved feeling as to the relationship in which nations, great as well as small, should stand towards one another.

### THE COURT.

The Queen visited Lady Shelley at Maresfield Lodge, East Cowes, on Thursday week. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, also walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne House. The Queen's dinner party included Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Lady Biddulph; Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy; and Viscount Bridport.

On the following day the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Ripon, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, and the Right Hon. Hugh Childers. The Lord Advocate of Scotland was introduced at the Council and sworn in a member of the Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers was sworn in Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and received the seals of the duchy from her Majesty. Sir Arthur Helps was clerk of the Council. The Marquis of Ripon had an audience of the Queen. After the Council, Mr. Gilbert Scott, architect, was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell and received the honour of knighthood. The Prince of Wales was present during the ceremony. Viscount Bridport was in attendance. The Princess of Leiningen arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen, from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove to Ryde.

On Saturday last the Princess of Wales visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Leiningen, walked and drove out. Captain Hickley, of the Hotspur, guard-ship at Cowes, dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Leiningen attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Rev. G. Prothero dined with the Queen.

On Monday the Prince of Wales visited her Majesty. Earl Granville arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of the Queen. Earl Granville introduced to her Majesty's presence Terashima Munemori, who delivered to the Queen his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Mikado of Japan. The Envoy was accompanied to

Osborne by Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister at Japan; Luzuki Kinso, Secretary of the Japanese Legation; and Mr. Aston, interpreter. Princess Beatrice was present with the Queen during the presentation of the Envoy. Her Majesty received the gratifying intelligence of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein having given birth to a daughter. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Princess of Leiningen, and Prince Leopold, drove out. Major-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., left Osborne.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros has succeeded Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

### DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR SCOTLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne House on Tuesday evening, en route for Scotland. The suite in attendance consisted of the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros, Sir William Jenner, and Mr. Collins. Her Majesty crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Gosport, and travelled thence in a state saloon by a special train provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company, proceeding over the South-Western Railway, via Fareham and Winchester, to Basingstoke, where the charge of the train was transferred from the officials of the South-Western to those of the Great Western line, upon which line the journey was continued to Banbury, where the Royal travellers partook of tea. The route was afterwards continued, via Birmingham, to Bushbury junction, and thence upon the North-Western line, via Crewe, Kendal junction, and Carlisle, to Edinburgh. The Queen arrived at Edinburgh on Wednesday morning shortly before nine o'clock. Her Majesty was received by the Lord Provost, the Sheriff of the county, and Sir John Douglas, commander of the forces in Scotland. A Royal salute was fired from the castle as she stepped on to the platform. On leaving the station her Majesty entered an open carriage-and-four along with Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Roxburghe. The route to Holyrood Palace was by the Queen's Park, in which was a large assemblage. Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, was loudly cheered. According to arrangement, the Queen was to remain at Holyrood until yesterday (Friday) evening, when her Majesty was to leave for Balmoral Castle. Viscount Halifax is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Weymouth on Saturday last, in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from Osborne, for the purpose of laying the last stone of the Portland Breakwater, the first stone of which was sunk by the Prince Consort on July 25, 1849. The proceedings are described on page 166. The Prince returned to the Royal yacht at six o'clock. The Victoria and Albert left the Portland Roads on the following morning for Cowes, accompanied some distance by the Channel fleet. On Monday the Prince arrived at Marlborough House from Osborne. On Tuesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. The Prince left Victoria station, on Wednesday afternoon, by the direct Mid-Sussex line, for Portsmouth, on his way to Osborne. The Princess remains at Osborne Cottage, with her children. Her Royal Highness has taken daily drives to Ryde, Cowes, and other places in the neighbourhood.

### ACCOUCHEMENT OF PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland), third daughter of the Queen, gave birth to a daughter at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday, at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. Dr. Fairbank was in attendance. Her Royal Highness is progressing favourably. The infant Princess is well.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Invermark Lodge on Saturday last.

The Duchess of Cambridge returned on Saturday last to Cambridge Cottage, Kew, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers.

At Aldershot Prince Arthur is learning the duties of Brigade-Major, under the tuition of Major-General Parke, C.B. The Duke of Cambridge has returned to town from Germany.

The foundation-stone of some Church of England schools at Kingston-on-Thames was laid, on Wednesday afternoon, by the Duchess of Teck. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, drove from the White Lion, Richmond Park, and arrived about four o'clock at Kingston, where she was received by a guard of honour.

On Tuesday evening Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, who have been travelling in the highlands of Scotland as the Count and Countess von der Mar, arrived in Glasgow, from Oban, and put up at the Crown Hotel. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses visited Glasgow Cathedral, and drove through various parts of the city. In the afternoon they left by the Caledonian Railway for London.

The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial left Edinburgh for the south on Wednesday morning.

Prince Albert of Solms has left Brown's Hotel for Cowes. His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town on a tour of visits in England and Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, for Inverary Castle, Argyshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Spencer Churchill have left Blenheim Palace for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Ladies Margaret and Mary Scott have left Montagu House for Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for the Continent.

The Duke of Northumberland left Alnwick Castle, on Monday, for Keilder Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle, Fochabers.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgina Hamilton have arrived at Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Bolton Abbey from Holkar Hall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived at Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, from Orton Longueville.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde left Stratton-street, on Saturday last, for Buxton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury left their residence in Pall-mall, on Saturday last, for Savernake.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have arrived at Longleat, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Brighton.

The Duke of Montrose and the Marquis of Buchanan have

left Belgrave-square for Buchanan House, near Glasgow. The Duchess has left for Germany.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have left town for Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Berkeley-square for Homburg.

Marquis and Marchioness Townshend have left Dover-street for New Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire.

The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Ripon left Carlton-gardens, on Saturday last, for Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Listowel have arrived at Convmore, their seat in the county of Cork, for the autumn.

Earl and Countess Somers and Lady Adeline Somers-Cocks have left Princes-gate for Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough left Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on Saturday last, for Brighton.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley have arrived at Redpark House, near Ipswich.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel have arrived at Geneva.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand have left the right hon. gentleman's official residence at the Palace, Westminster, for his seat, Glynde-place, Lewes.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., left town on Saturday last to join Mrs. Bruce at his seat in Wales.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe left town on Saturday last for Sussex.

## The Special Supplement.

### "AN IRISH FAIR."

The quaint and queer aspects of rural life in the west of Ireland have more than once been illustrated by the sketches of one of our Special Artists, who lately rambled through that country. The scene at a village fair, which is displayed in an Engraving to be found in the present week's impression, is of the simplest and most familiar character. Bargaining farmers, intent on the sale or purchase of calves and pigs, and other agricultural stock or produce, crowd the open street. Some are mounted in carts or on horse-back; but the majority are on foot, surrounded by troops of men and women, their kinsfolk, friends, or labourers, who support the interest with which they are connected by a clamorous comment on the terms proposed and on the value of the commodity in question. Each dealer or buyer is accompanied by his noisy party of backers; and they exert themselves with so much zeal, and with such an ingenious use of shrewd mother-wit, in their patron's cause, as fairly to earn the moderate reward—a gift of money or a treat of liquor—which he will bestow upon them when his marketing business is done.

### "CROSSING THE BROOK."

The graceful figure of the bare-footed rustic maiden, carrying a baby-brother across a stream, represented in M. Bouguereau's picture, which has been engraved from the photograph by Messrs. Goupil and Co., has a very pleasing effect. The subject is one capable of much agreeable variation, and has frequently employed the fancy of British, as well as of foreign, artists inclined to the simple idyllic style. This young woman has a good firm footing upon the large stepping-stones which help her to pass the wide expanse of water, in some places seeming rather deep, below the rushing cascade of the romantic little river. There is no fear of her falling, and still less danger of her losing the strong grasp in which she holds the delighted child upon her back. The gentle but courageous expression of her face, which has a natural elegance that may sometimes be found in the peasant-girl of a highland country, at once engages our interest in her movements; and we are glad to see her get safely across, though we felt sure of her being able to do so.

### "MIGNON PENSIVE."

This is one of the female figures which M. Bouguereau, the distinguished French artist, draws ostensibly from rustic life, but so idealises and refines that, but for the title, one would sometimes not suspect their origin. In this instance, however, the title affords good excuse for the idealisation. No doubt M. Bouguereau intended to realise the Mignon of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre*, and to realise so beautiful a conception a painter could scarcely select a type too uncommon or adopt a treatment too delicate. If we were disposed to be hypercritical we should say that this Mignon is a little too womanly, and of rather too luxurious an order of beauty, though not at all too lovely. But this impression is, perhaps, traceable to our recollection of Ary Scheffer's more spiritual but less "genteel" conception. Our idea of the peculiar character may likewise be coloured by some reminiscence of Fenella in "Peveril of the Peak," a character the general outline of which Scott confessedly derived from Goethe's Mignon. After all deduction, however—if, indeed, any deduction is to be made—we must acknowledge the great beauty and grace of this figure. The dumb longing and yearning for the other and better land, which we read in the wistful expression of the eyes and mouth, are also very happily conveyed in the uneasy, half-wringing action of the hands.

Mr. Mawson, superintendent of the travelling post-office, has been appointed postmaster of Sheffield.

A baby show has been held in Dundee, at which prizes were awarded for the heaviest baby, the handsomest baby, and the best-dressed baby. There were forty-six competitors, and the exhibition took place in the cattle market.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Eastern Railway shareholders, on Wednesday, a sum of £2000 was voted to be expended on a piece of plate, for presentation to the Marquis of Salisbury, for his services as chairman of the board during four years. A significant statement was made by Mr. Lightly Simpson, the present chairman—namely, that the directors are negotiating for the purchase of Belgian coal for both steamers and railroads.

On Monday the Apprentice Boys of Derry celebrated the anniversary of the relief of the city with the usual enthusiasm. Both the police and the military were in strong force, in case of disturbance, of which, however, there was little or no signs. On the evening of the same day there was a gathering of 80,000 Orangemen near Enniskillen. They were in three divisions, headed by Lords Crichton and Cole, and Sir V. Brooke.



DR. W. B. CARPENTER, F.R.S.,  
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

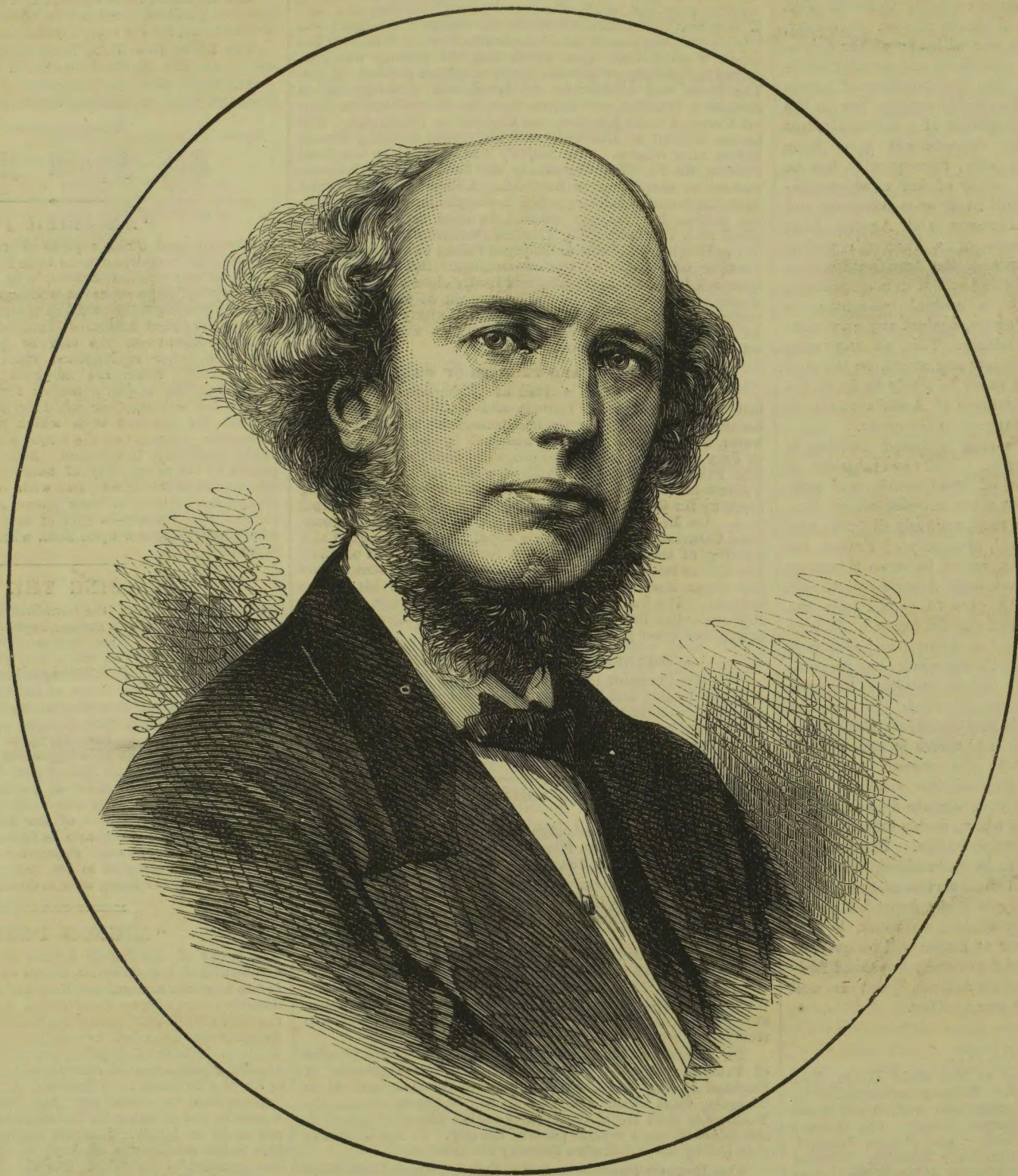
The President for this year of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. William Benjamin Carpenter, M.D. and LL.D., was born at Exeter, in 1813, but was brought up at Bristol; his father being the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, a well-known Unitarian minister and schoolmaster of high reputation and influence in the West of England. In 1828 he became a pupil of the late Mr. J. B. Estlin, a medical practitioner of Bristol, and subsequently attended the Bristol Medical School and the Bristol Infirmary for the study and practice of that profession. His taste for acquiring scientific knowledge, which had led him first to desire to be an engineer, was much encouraged by hearing the lectures given at the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Institution. In the winter of 1832 he accompanied Mr. Estlin, then in infirm health, to the West Indies, where he resided four months on a sugar estate in St. Vincent, and visited Grenada. He came to

London in 1834; here he attended lectures at University College, and medical and surgical practice at the Middlesex Hospital, acting for a time as clinical clerk to Dr. Watson; he also attended the course of Dr. Grant on Comparative Anatomy. In the autumn of 1835 he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall; after which he went to Edinburgh, and there studied physiology under Dr. Alison, Materia Medica under Dr. Christison, and clinical medicine in the Royal Infirmary, where he was clinical clerk under Professors Alison, Christison, and Traill.

The meetings of the Royal Medical Society at Edinburgh, of which he was an active member, associated him with several young men of his time who have since gained high distinction. He was elected the first of the four annual presidents of that society, in 1837, and delivered the oration at its centenary commemoration. It was to the same society that he read an essay "On the Voluntary and Instinctive Actions of Living Beings," which was published in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*. This contained

the germs of some principles that have since been developed in his treatises on the physiology of the nervous system.

Having resolved to enter upon general practice at Bristol, and having been offered the lectureship on medical jurisprudence at the Medical School there, Mr. Carpenter took up his residence in that city, delivering his first course of lectures in the summer session of 1837. His leisure hours were still applied to scientific researches; and in the same year he contributed an article on vegetable physiology to the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, edited by Dr. Forbes and Dr. Conolly, and wrote the University of Edinburgh students' prize essay, "On the Difference of the Laws Regulating Vital and Physical Phenomena." The substance of this appeared in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* for April, 1838; to which date also belong two articles by him in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*; one of them, "Physiology an Inductive Science," being a criticism of part of Dr. Whewell's book, "History of the Inductive Sciences;" the other, "On the Physiology of the Spinal Marrow," discussing the prin-



DR. W. B. CARPENTER, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

ciple of reflex action, then recently propounded by Dr. Marshall Hall.

Dr. Carpenter's first book, published in 1838, was a treatise on "General and Comparative Physiology," designed as an introduction to the study of human physiology, and as a guide to the philosophical pursuit of natural history. He took his M.D. degree at Edinburgh, in 1839, sending in as his thesis a dissertation he had read at the Royal Medical Society, on the physiological inferences from the structure of the nervous system of invertebrate animals. This treatise, which obtained the gold medal of the University, applied the doctrine of reflex action to the nervous systems of articulated and molluscan animals. It tended to supersede the opinions of Grant and Newport, based on Sir Charles Bell's views of the functions of different columns of the spinal cord in vertebrate animals. For it suggested the idea of each nervous ganglion being an independent centre of reflex action for the organs connected with it, the actions of all the ganglia being co-ordinated by that of the brain conveyed through the fibrous strands proceeding from them. This idea was at once adopted by Professor Owen and other eminent physiologists, and in 1843 Mr. Newport gave it his full adherence, in a memoir he furnished to the *Philosophical Transactions*.

The acceptance of such works from Dr. Carpenter's pen, and the growing importance of these inquiries, led him to give up medical practice, and devote himself wholly to writing, teaching, and lecturing on physiological science. He exchanged his lectureship on Medical Jurisprudence for that on Physio-

logy at the Bristol School. A second edition of his first book was speedily followed by his "Principles of Human Physiology." But it was not till 1851 that these treatises were recast in an improved form, and completed in agreement with the more advanced state of knowledge. They were declared by Sir Benjamin Brodie, in 1861, at the annual meeting of the Royal Society, to have "served more, perhaps, than any others of their time, to promote the study of those sciences;" and the same high authority commended their "depth and extent of original thought on most of the great questions."

Microscopic research, too, had long been a favourite pursuit of Dr. Carpenter, who spent on the purchase of a microscope the £30 students' prize he won at Edinburgh University. He turned his attention to the structure of the shells of mollusca, crustacea, and echinodermata; upon which the earliest results of his investigations were laid before the British Association in 1845. They were extended by the aid of grants from the Association, and appeared in its Reports for 1845 and 1847, illustrated by forty lithographed plates from original drawings. The effect of these inquiries, which attracted much notice from eminent scientific men, was the discovery of distinctive modifications in the structural arrangement of shells, characteristic of natural groups. On the group of brachiopods, in particular, Dr. Carpenter wrote a special memoir treating of this feature, which was prefixed to Mr. Davidson's great work on British fossil brachiopods, issued by the Palaeontographical Society.

Before this time Dr. Carpenter had removed from Bristol

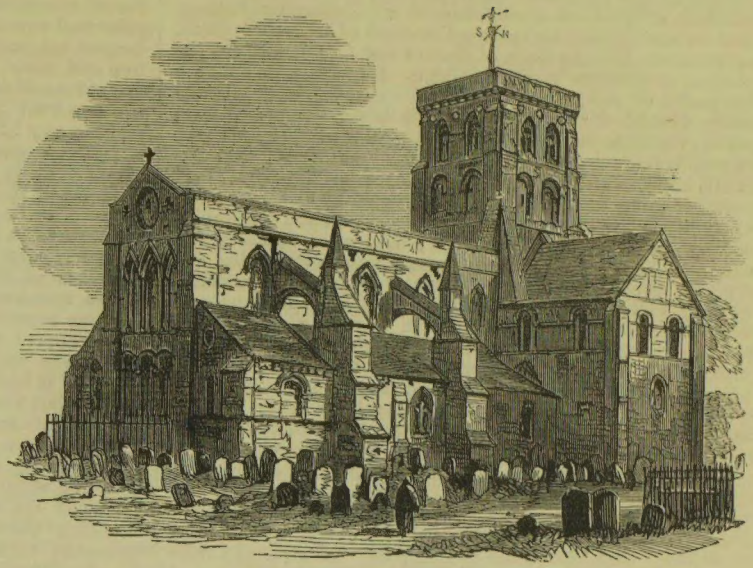
to London, having been appointed, in 1844, Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. In that year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1845 he became joint lecturer, with Mr. Adams, on Anatomy and Physiology at the London Hospital, where he continued to lecture during twelve years. At the end of his three years' tenure of the professorship at the Royal Institution he was appointed by the trustees of the British Museum to the Swineyan lectureship on geology, tenable for five years. In the same year, 1847, he was made Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London. About the same time he succeeded Dr. Forbes in the editorship of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, with which the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, established by Dr. Johnson, was thenceforth united. He had already written much in that journal on the physiology of the nervous system; and his article of October, 1846, on the brain, dealt a fatal blow to the Gall and Spurzheim system of phrenology. From January, 1848, till he relinquished the editorship, in 1852, the "Review" contained a variety of discussions from his pen. Amongst them were those on Steenstrup's view of the "Alternation of Generations," and Sir J. G. Dalyell's inquiries concerning the Development of Zoophytes; followed by remarks upon Professor Owen's essay on parthenogenesis. Dr. Carpenter's views on the essential difference between products of the gemmiparous and the sexual or generative methods of reproduction, with respect to the so-called "alternation" of form, were confirmed by the independent researches of Professor Huxley. Writing on the predisposing



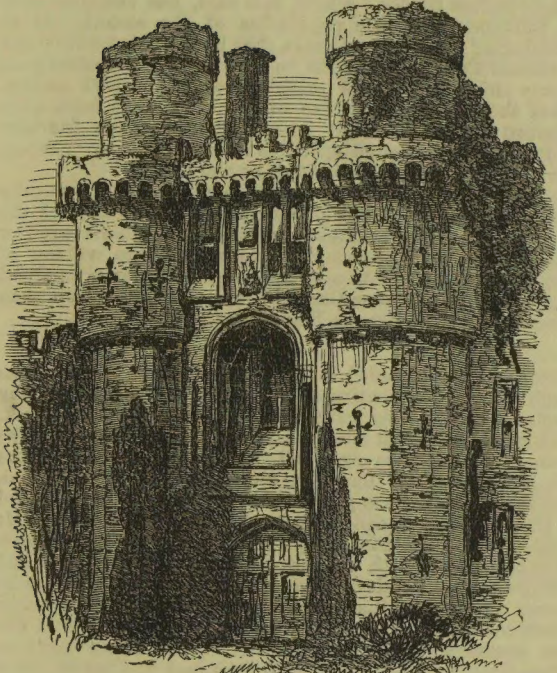
LEAVES FROM A SKETCH-BOOK: BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX.  
SEE PAGE 162.



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, BRIGHTON.



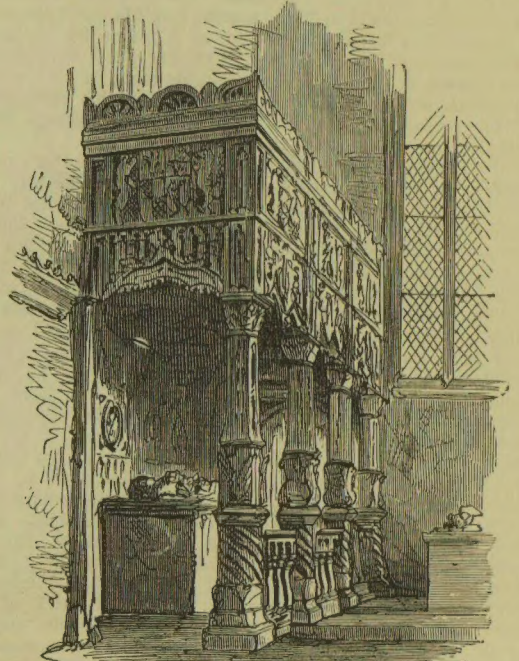
SHOREHAM CHURCH.



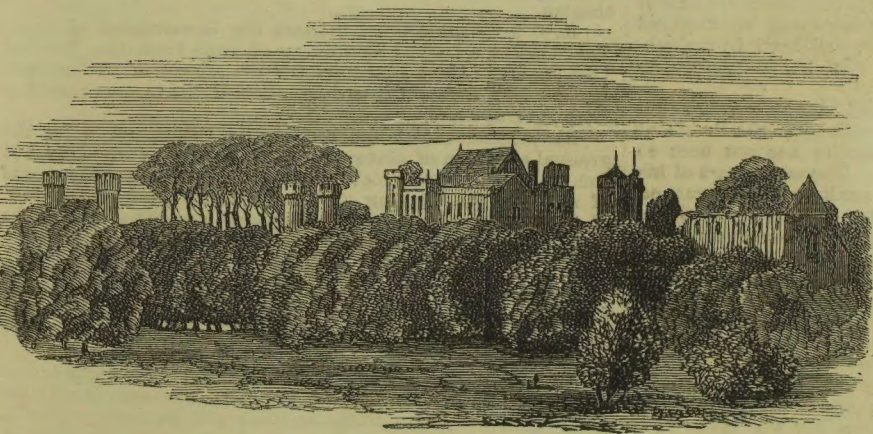
HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE.



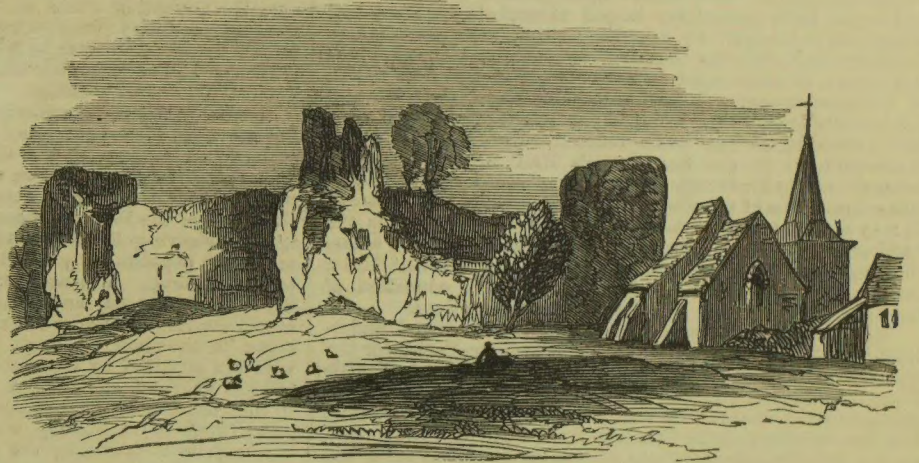
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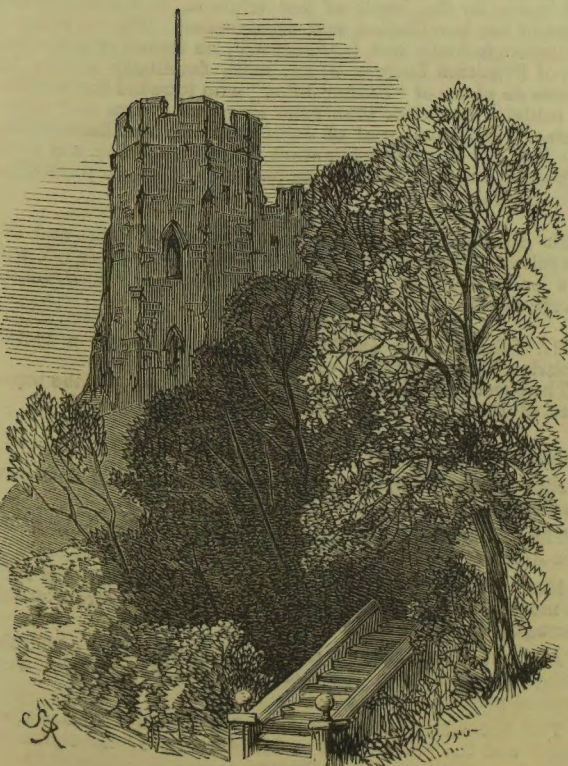
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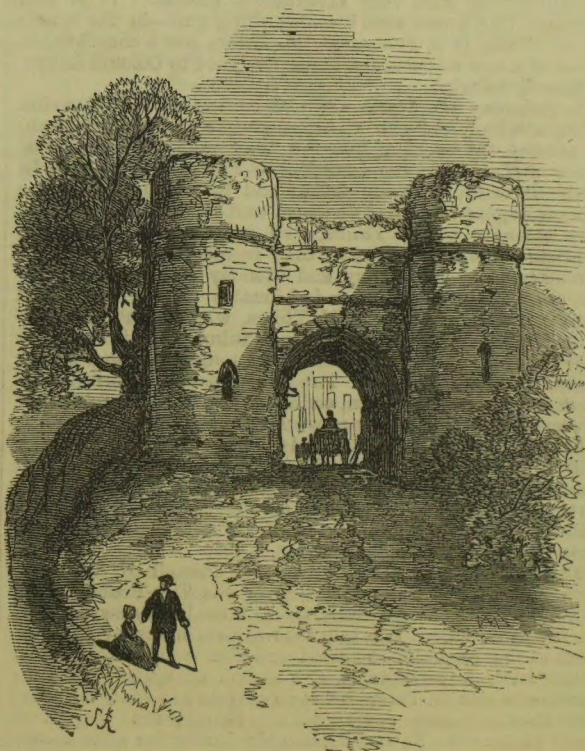
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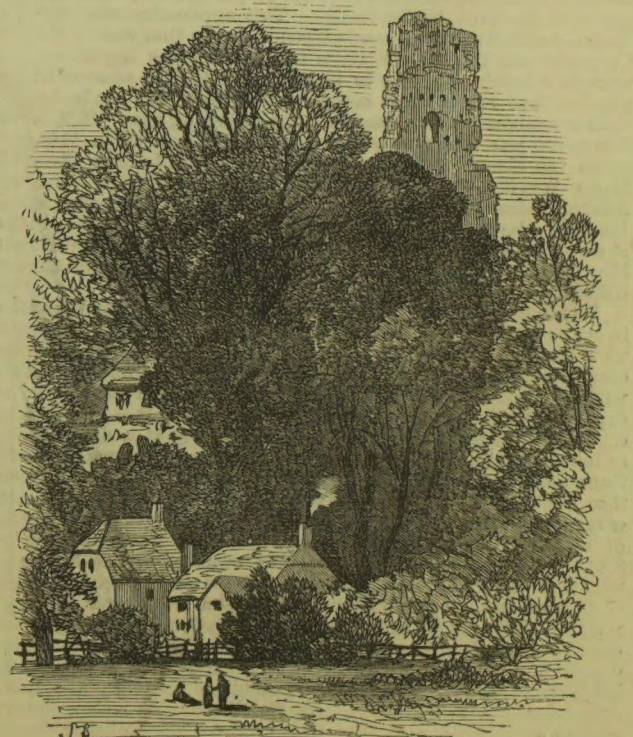
PEVENSEY CASTLE.



LEWES CASTLE.



STRAND GATE, WINCHELSEA.



BRAMBER CASTLE.



causes of Epidemic Diseases, in January, 1853, his attempt to trace a common mode of operation for all the known agencies preparing the body to receive and foster zymotic poisons excited much attention.

In 1849 Dr. Carpenter succeeded Dr. A. T. Thomson as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at University College, London; and in 1852 he became Principal of University Hall, an institution, like the Halls of Oxford and Cambridge, for the residence of students in that college. Meantime, he began a new series of researches in a fresh department of natural history, that of the Foraminifera, his labours in which have been very minute and extensive. It was especially for these, but with reference also to his other scientific works, that the Royal Society awarded him one of the Royal medals in 1861; four memoirs having been successively presented by him, from 1856 to 1860, upon the structure of the Australian and Philippine species of this class, which had been placed in his hands by Mr. Jukes and Mr. Cuming. In the course of these researches, Dr. Carpenter proved the entire fallacy of D'Orbigny's artificial system of classification, and laid the foundation of a natural system, based on those peculiarities in the internal structure as well as configuration of the shell which are most closely related to the physiological conditions of the animal. In 1862, co-operating with Messrs. Parker and Rupert Jones, who had examined an extensive series of less-developed types, he completed for the Royal Society a systematic "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera." His first contribution to science on this subject had been a paper on the Nummulites, in the journal of the Geological Society, in 1850. Another special branch of original investigation was that which he took up in 1854, upon the development of the embryos of the rock-whelks at Tenby, and of the "pectibranchiate gasteropods" in general; with reference to which his conclusions, differing from those of Koren and Danielssen, have been confirmed by M. Claparède and other trustworthy inquirers. The Crinoids, which form a very conspicuous type of the marine fossil fauna, have occupied a large share of his attention, as is shown by his laborious examination of the structure, physiology, and development of the Comatula, the only living example then, in 1862, accessible to minute study. But it will be seen that this particular line of his researches has led to public undertakings of great scientific and national importance.

Returning to notice the events of Dr. Carpenter's personal career, we have to record that in May, 1856, he was elected Registrar of the University of London. His official business duties there have fortunately allowed him some leisure to prosecute the original scientific researches in which he has attained such notable results. He gave up, in 1859, both the charge of University Hall and his Professorship at University College, with a view to so combining the employments of his time. Improved editions of his books on general, comparative, and human physiology were in hand before his appointment to the Registrarship, as well as a manual called "The Microscope and its Revelations," which has been widely popular with amateurs of natural history. Dr. Carpenter has upon several occasions taken an effective part in the philosophical controversies of the day. In an essay "On the Varieties of the Human Race" he gave decided support to the doctrine of the unity of our species. In 1850 he communicated to the Royal Society an essay on the mutual relations of Vital and Physical Force, applying to physiology the same principles that Mr. Grove had then recently brought into view on the Correlation of the Physical Forces. The phenomena of mesmerism or hypnotism, and of what has been called electro-biology, have been explained by Dr. Carpenter as produced by the automatic action of the unconscious mind, under the influence of suggestion; and he has latterly shown that all the genuine instances cited in behalf of "spiritualism" may be referred to this cause. The articles in the *Quarterly Review* upon these subjects, ascribed to his pen, have powerfully helped to explode ignorant and superstitious fancies. By popular lectures also, delivered in London and Manchester to audiences of the middle and working classes he has sought to diffuse a sounder general notion of the organic connection between mind and body. His zeal for the intellectual and moral improvement of the people has been proved by the part he has taken in efforts for their direct instruction, as in the St. George's Hall Sunday afternoon lectures; and by his arguments for temperance, based on a scientific examination of the effects of alcohol upon the bodily system. It may not seem out of place here to mention that he is the brother of Miss Mary Carpenter, the benevolent lady whose life-long labours for the moral training of neglected children, for the reform of young criminals, and for the education of the female sex in India, have been repeatedly noticed.

We have now to speak of the important national undertaking for the extension of science which Dr. Carpenter has contributed to bring about. Having visited Professor Wyville Thomson at Belfast, in the spring of 1868, for the purpose of prosecuting, in conjunction with him, some further researches into the structure of the Crinoids, Dr. Carpenter was induced, at his friend's suggestion, to propose to the Council of the Royal Society, being then one of its vice-presidents, that they should apply to Government for the use of a vessel fitted to carry on biological researches in seas deeper than any that had yet been explored by the dredge. This application was successful; and the first researches, conducted in that year by Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson, in the Lightning, were so valuable not only to biology, but to the science of physics, that much more complete provision was made for their continuance and extension in the following year. H.M.S. Porcupine was therefore engaged nearly five months, in 1869, under the charge, successively, of Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Professor Wyville Thomson, and Dr. Carpenter, in the North Atlantic Ocean. In the summer of 1870, with the same objects, Dr. Carpenter went, in the Porcupine, to the Mediterranean; and he again visited that sea last year in the surveying-ship Shearwater, chiefly to make a thorough investigation of the Gibraltar current.

The detailed results of these explorations are to be found in successive Reports to the Royal Society. They open to our view such a wonderful and interesting prospect of life in the ocean, that the least instructed mind cannot fail to be struck with awe and admiration. Instead of being confined to the depth of 300 fathoms, as was formerly supposed, it is now discovered that animal life exists in great variety at a depth of at least three miles, where the pressure of the water-weight is three tons on every square inch. It seems probable that there is no depth at which life does not exist. In this newly-discovered region of living nature we find an immense multitude of animal forms that were before unknown. Many, too, are found to represent types long since extinct in the upper waters of the earth, and throw much light on the conditions of animals whose past existence is known from their fossil remains. With regard to the North Atlantic Ocean, a geological question of high interest, that of the continuity of the present deposit at its bottom with the chalk formation of Europe, is likely to be cleared up by these researches. They promise to determine the relations of the distribution of submarine zoology to climate, and they may perhaps aid to settle the doctrine of the descent and modification of species. Viewed in

every direction, this field of observation is manifestly productive of grand additions to our knowledge of nature. Problems that are suggested by the facts already discovered claim a satisfactory answer. The startling differences of submarine temperature, in contiguous spaces of ocean; the continual movement of general oceanic circulation, between the polar and equatorial regions; the almost glacial climate of the deepest sea-bottom, even at the Equator; the means of nutrition and mode of respiration for animals at extreme depths; the universal diffusion of organic matter in the ocean, with the contrast between this and the Mediterranean, where scarcely any life is found at the deep bottom; the penetration of light to great depths, with its influence on vitality; the effects of finely divided matter on the colour of the sea—these are some of the facts and questions that demand our consideration. The deep-sea explorations of Dr. Carpenter and his colleagues introduce the mind to a new world.

It has been known for some time past that her Majesty's Government, following the example of Germany, the United States, and Austria, had consented to send out a scientific expedition to circumnavigate the globe. The scheme which has been adopted, and for the execution of which H.M.S. Challenger will put to sea in November, is that of Dr. Carpenter, who laid it before Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in June last year. He obtained for it a favourable response at the end of July, which was communicated to the British Association at its meeting in Edinburgh; after which a formal application was made by the Royal Society. Its principal object is the extension to the three great oceanic basins of the earth—namely, the Atlantic, the Indian and Southern Ocean, and the Pacific—of those physical and biological explorations which Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson have commenced in the parts of the North Atlantic nearest Europe, and in a portion of the Mediterranean. It is desired, in the first place, to ascertain the physical conditions of the deep in those great oceans; the movement, the temperature, and the composition of their waters, as well as to sound their depth; in the second place, to learn all that can be discovered of the living animals they may contain; what they are, and how they live; where they are located, by what laws their distribution is regulated; and what relation they bear to the fossil fauna of remote geological history. This magnificent task will require the services of the expedition during three or four years; but we suppose it will cost the public little more than the purchase of a heap of rococo art-curiosities for the London museums. It will reflect much honour upon the British Navy, and save the reputation of our country with intelligent foreigners, who may justly expect that the nation which has ships on every sea, and colonies in every clime, should spend a trifle from its enormous wealth for the advancement of science.

Dr. Carpenter was elected this year's president of the British Association at its Edinburgh meeting of last year; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was at the same time conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. The Portrait we have engraved is drawn after a photograph taken by Messrs. Wilson and Beadell.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 15.

M. Thiers's stay at Trouville was interrupted last Tuesday by important despatches received from the capital, which rendered it necessary that he should preside at the Cabinet Council to be held at the Elysée Palace on the following day. The President of the Republic, accompanied by Madame Thiers, accordingly arrived in Paris late on Tuesday. On Wednesday he presided over the Council of State, at which all the Ministers except General de Cissey were present. Afterwards he received Djemil Pacha, who came to take leave; and Lord Lyons subsequently had an interview with him. M. Thiers returned to Trouville the same evening.

Owing to the pertinaciously cold and stormy weather that has prevailed almost every day at Trouville since the President arrived, his sojourn at the Chalet Cordier has not been so agreeable as might have been wished. The major part of his time has been taken up in witnessing artillery experiments on the beach of the Roches Noires, near the mouth of the Seine, and in receiving the local authorities and different functionaries and deputies at present staying at Trouville for the bathing season. The artillery experiments commenced last Saturday afternoon, and lasted three hours. Two pieces, a breech-loading 4-pounder and a 7-pounder, were tried, the object being to ascertain the exact range of each gun. M. Thiers, who was attended by Generals de Cissey and Valazé, Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert, and several artillery officers, remained close to the guns during the practice, and marked the results with great interest. On Monday, when the weather was much finer and warmer than during the preceding days, the experiments were continued in presence of M. Thiers and his suite and the Austrian and Turkish military attachés, and, according to official reports, with very satisfactory results. It is also announced that a new steel breech-loading gun—in the invention of which, it is rumoured, M. Thiers has a considerable part—and a new model mitrailleuse, designed by Colonel Reffye, will shortly be tried.

On Saturday there was a grand concert at the Trouville Casino, at which Madame Alboni received a veritable triumph. The belle of the evening, however, was the present leader of fashion at Trouville, the beautiful Countess de Pourtales, in former times the intimate friend and lady of honour of the Empress Eugénie. General de Cissey and his staff were present at the concert; but M. Thiers, who had arranged to hold a reception at the Chalet Cordier that evening, excused himself from attending. On Sunday and Monday the Deauville races took place, in presence of a fashionable crowd, which had assembled in hopes of seeing M. Thiers, who was, however, too much occupied to come. Trouville is as animated as it used to be under the Empire, although, curiously enough, the demi-monde is notably absent this year. The *plage* presents a most attractive aspect of an afternoon, owing to the brilliant colours of the eccentric seaside costumes worn by the ladies, and the fine uniforms of the military and naval officers with whom Trouville positively swarms. The partisans of the introduction of gaming-tables into France may be interested to learn that an *écarté*-table has been installed at the Casino, close to the Chalet Cordier, and is quite as much a public betting-table as any in Homburg or Baden-Baden.

The inaugural meeting of the new Council of State has taken place, under the presidency of the Vice-President, M. Odillon-Barrot, who has recently had an interview with M. Thiers at Trouville. It is said that at this interview the President of the Republic commissioned him to draw up a report setting forth the advantages of a second or upper legislative Chamber, which M. Thiers holds absolutely necessary to ensure good Parliamentary government. Should the project be brought before the National Assembly during the next session it will, however, undoubtedly meet with the opposition of the

extreme Republicans, and even with that of the majority of the Conservative Republican party.

M. Jules Simon, who at present occupies the post of Minister of Public Instruction, Religion, and Fine Arts, has made a most extraordinary attack on the memory of Auber, the well-known French composer, to the utter astonishment of the musical world over here. While distributing the prizes at the recent *concours* of the Conservatoire de Musique, of which Auber was the revered director for upwards of thirty years, M. Simon went out of his way to remark that Auber was "a frivolous composer who wrote popular music by accident, who had never worked, who was a bad example for the rising generation of musicians, and who never ought to have been at the head of the Conservatoire." Almost all the French papers comment severely upon this uncalled-for, unmerited attack; and the more justly, as M. Jules Simon himself happens to know nothing whatever of music.

The sudden death of M. Delaunay, the learned director of the Paris Observatory, who was drowned off Cherbourg on the 6th inst., has caused the greatest consternation in scientific circles. The late astronomer leaves unfinished his celebrated *Tables of the Phases of the Moon*; and it is feared that, although the deceased had made public the theory of this gigantic work, it will not be possible to complete it. M. Delaunay's funeral took place, without any display, in Paris on Friday last. He was followed to his grave by deputations of all the leading scientific bodies.

An individual named Del Prato, who had assumed the title of Prince George Cashiot Scanderbeg of Albania and Epirus, and who had cut a stylish figure in Parisian society during the last two or three years, has been condemned, by default, to five years' imprisonment and 3000*fr.* fine for swindling. It is feared that he has escaped either to England or Belgium.

The president of the Radical club of Lyons, the notorious "Club de la Rue Grolée," which, it is said, has exercised such great influence over the population of the second city of France during the past two years, has been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal of Lyons to two months' imprisonment and forty shillings fine for presiding over an illicit society. Eight of the principal members of the club have been each condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment; while fourteen other individuals, arrested upon the charge of being members of the society, have been acquitted by the jury.

M. Thiers has given a tobacco-shop worth 4000*fr.* annually to Madame Chaudey, the widow of Gustave Chaudey, of the *Siècle*, one of the hostages shot by the Communists. A few months ago, while bestowing pensions upon the widows of Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte, the Assembly refused to grant one to Madame Chaudey, for no other reason than that her late husband was a Republican.

### SPAIN.

The reception accorded to King Amadeus in his progress through the north continues to be of the most gratifying character. His Majesty arrived at Bilbao on Thursday week. He did not arrive until nearly ten at night, instead of in the afternoon, as had been expected, and in a storm which the people had braved for hours in order to welcome him; but, late as it was, he at once proceeded to the church and attended a Te Deum, and at eleven o'clock went to the theatre. He met there with a splendid reception. Stormy weather appears to have interfered with the progress of King Amadeus, and his Majesty was detained several days at Bilbao, where he reviewed the troops, inaugurated a charity hospital, visited the iron-ore districts, mixed freely with the people in the public promenade, and made himself remarkably popular. On Tuesday his Majesty quitted Bilbao and arrived at Gijon on Wednesday afternoon, where he was welcomed with great cordiality. The King visited the public institutions of the town, and was present at a banquet offered to him by the Municipal Council, and in the evening he appeared at the theatre.

At 6 per cent annual interest the Government of Spain has obtained a loan of 25 millions of reals from the Bank of that country. As a guarantee for the repayment of that sum the Ministry is reported to have allotted the income resulting from several taxes.

An announcement has been made that the law for the gradual abolition of slavery has been signed by the King, but this statement is incorrect. It is merely the long-delayed code of rules for the working of Senator Moret's preparatory law of June, 1868, which, after three years' procrastination in the Madrid Council of State, has been completed and signed.

### GERMANY.

Preparations are being made in the palace of the Russian Embassy, Berlin, for the reception of the Emperor of Russia, the Czarewitch, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, as well as the brother of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas.

In Prussia the gradual reorganisation of several branches of the service is taking place, and it is now announced that the projected changes in the artillery will be made on Oct. 1. In future the old field regiments will consist of nine batteries, and the new ones of eight; changes will also be made in the garrison artillery.

Prussia, in the hours of her triumph, is honouring the heroes of her humiliation and resurrection. The other day a monument to Stein was inaugurated; on Saturday it was the turn of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, more familiarly known by his *nom de plume* of "Father John," who founded the societies for athletic exercises that even England knows as "Turn-vereine." The memorial of Jahn stands on the Haasensheide, near Berlin; and the celebration of its unveiling was most enthusiastic and orderly on the part of the whole population of the capital.

### GREECE.

M. Ypsilanti, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Zambelon, Minister of Public Worship, have resigned, and have been replaced by M. Spaijatakis and M. Demetrio Mavrogordato.

### AMERICA.

Mr. Johnson, the ex-President, has delivered a speech favouring the candidature of Mr. Horace Greeley.

The census which has been completed shows that the population of the States is thirty-eight millions and a half.

Colombo was lighted with gas on Saturday last.

Eleven pirates implicated in the attack on the Cashmere steamer near Bussorah have been captured.

The Mediterranean fleet, consisting of five ironclads, under Vice-Admiral Yelverton, has arrived at Corunna.

Mont Cenis Tunnel has been blocked by a fall of stone from the mountain; but the traffic is still carried on by transferring passengers from one train to another.

A marriage took place recently, at Brooklyn, in which the bridegroom was aged 101 and the bride fifty. Both were coloured persons.

The *Swiss Times* states that the "Brotherhood of Christian Love" and the "Sisterhood of Christian Love" have received notice to quit the canton of Geneva.



The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 29; via Brindisi, on the evening of Sept. 6.

Mr. W. Cornell has been appointed to officiate as Registrar to the Calcutta High Court in its appellate jurisdiction during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. Peacock.

Railway enterprise has met with great success in Japan. The first line has been opened with élan, and rapid travelling has proved so congenial to Japanese taste that three additional trains per day have been added to the original time-table.

Kouzounjouk, a village on the Asiatic bank of the Bosporus, inhabited by indigent Jewish and Greek families, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday week. More than 1000 families are thereby rendered homeless.

Mr. H. T. Ussher has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, in succession to Mr. Cornelius H. Kortright; and Colonel R. W. Harley is to be Administrator of the Gold Coast, in succession to Mr. Ussher.

A fire broke out at Geneva on Monday morning at a large cotton factory, and spread with such rapidity that in about an hour the whole of the premises were destroyed. Eight hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

Lima has witnessed a smart little thing in revolutions. The President, Balta, has been assassinated by Gutierrez, leader of a revolutionary movement, who proclaimed himself Dictator—and was hanged by the people to a lamp-post.

A Calcutta despatch announces the death, on the 12th inst., of Prince Gholam Mahomed. The steamer Aral has been sunk in the river Hooghly, after being in collision with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Khedive.

The Presidential election in Mexico is to take place in the month of October. Four of the leaders of the insurrectionary bands in Mexico have accepted the proffered amnesty, and it is considered probable that peace and order will be restored throughout the country.

A telegram from Constantinople mentions that a meeting of the representatives of the foreign Powers has been held there to take into consideration the proposed judicial reforms in Egypt; but that, owing to the differences of opinion prevailing, it was impossible to arrive at any decision.

Intelligence reaches us by the Cape of Good Hope mail that a bill to abolish ecclesiastical grants from the revenue, after passing the House of Assembly by a large majority, has been lost by the Legislative Council by a majority of four. When the same bill was previously before the Council it was rejected by a majority of seven.

The rumour which was current last week that Abyssinia had been invaded by the Egyptians is contradicted by the *Paris Presse*, which asserts that the statement had its origin in the military precautions found necessary to prevent the incursions of Abyssinian chiefs who had recently made captives of several hundred Egyptians.

M. Michael Zagoulaef, the distinguished Russian publicist, who has had for some years past occasion frequently to visit Brussels, has sent to the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium a fine collection, consisting of a whole series of Russian copper and billon moneys struck since the establishment of the Russian Empire.

A report has been received by the Local Government Board from the medical officer of the Privy Council pointing out that by the establishment of a direct and more rapidly-traversed route between South Russia and Persia the barriers which have hitherto stood in the way of the importation of Asiatic cholera into Europe are seriously diminished.

A letter from Aden of the 3rd ult. gives the following summary of news:—The letter and presents from the Queen had been forwarded to Adowa on June 25. Prince Kassa of Tigre, who since his coronation, in February last, had assumed the title of King Hattsi Yohannis, was engaged in an expedition against the Azibo Gallas, but was expected to return to Adowa in the course of the month. Gondar and the greater part of the Ambara country is governed by Ras Waregur; the southern portion of Bagemder, including the important towns of Kuarata and Debra Tabor, by Ali Bien, the Chief of Yadjow; whilst Gojam and Damah are still in the hands of Ras Adal. The state of the country appears, upon the whole, to be pretty tranquil. Nothing is said of the reported Egyptian expedition to Abyssinia.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain C. F. Christiansen, of the North German barque *Perle*, in acknowledgment of his kindness to the crew and passengers of the ship *Dhollerah*, of London, whom he rescued from their burning vessel in lat. 3 deg. S. and long. 27 deg. W., on May 30 last. The *Dhollerah* was bound from London to Adelaide, with a general cargo and three passengers, when she caught fire, and her crew, after making an unsuccessful attempt to extinguish the flames, abandoned her in their boats, and, with the passengers, sought refuge on board the *Perle*, which was fortunately near. Captain Christiansen received them with the greatest kindness, and, after paying them all the attention in his power for the four days during which they were on board his vessel, landed them at Pernambuco.

There was an amusing meeting of women at Workington, Cumberland, on Monday afternoon, "to take into consideration the best means of bringing down the price of butcher's meat."

Earl Russell has proposed two projects of Parliamentary reform. He suggests that the close of the financial year should be three months later than at present, with consequent changes in the times of bringing forward the Budget and discussing the Estimates, for which change his Lordship adduces reasons which are at least plausible. The other proposal is that Ireland should have four "Representative Assemblies," one for each province, and that Scotland should have two—one for the Lowlands and the other for the Highlands! Lord Russell promises explanations in a pamphlet during the winter.

The Brighton Marine Aquarium was opened last Saturday afternoon in the presence of a fashionable company. After the Mayor of Brighton (Mr. J. Cordy Burrows) had congratulated the directors on their success, and declared the institute open, Dr. Carpenter briefly addressed the meeting. He urged that the aquarium should be made a marine observatory in the interests of science. It was what naturalists had long wanted, and, if properly managed, would do much to advance the study of marine zoology. Mr. Stevens, the deputy-chairman of the company, promised that no exertions should be lacking on the part of the directors to render the aquarium useful to the scientific world and interesting to the public. He had no doubt the fullest anticipations would be realised. The entire structure has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. E. Birch, the engineer to the company, his assistants being Messrs. Nightingale and Kirk.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Altham, Isaac, to be Vicar of Wolwick.  
Bagot, L. R. C.; Rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk.  
Bennett, Theophilus; Vicar of Eastrington.  
Bentley, S.; Vicar of Markham Clinton, Notts.  
Brown, Arthur; Vicar of Catfield, Norfolk.  
Burton, Alex. Bradley; Rector of West Meon.  
Caine, W.; Rector of Christ Church, Denton, Manchester.  
Clapp, T.; Curate of Maidice, Monmouthshire.  
Davies, Wm.; Perpetual Curate of St. John, Penydarren, Glamorgan.  
Hamilton, J. Merriman; Canon of Rochester Cathedral.  
Hodson, James Stephen; Vicar of Stevenston, Berks.  
Hughes, T. C.; Rector of Little Billing.  
Langley, W.; Assistant Curate of St. John's, Leicester.  
Morris, R.; Vicar of St. Mark's, New Brompton, Chatham.  
Matchett, H. H.; Rector of Stratton Strawless, near Norwich.  
Salts, Alfred; Vicar of Littleborough.  
Sandon, Wm. Hy.; Curate of Thorverton, Devon.  
Smith, H. B.; Vicar of Wymering, Hants.  
Snapp, H. T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Blisworth, Wolverhampton.  
Stanham, G.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Summers-town, Wandsworth, Surrey.  
Wilson, Daniel; Prebendary of Chiswick, in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
Weston, Wm. Robert; Vicar of Balby with Hexthorpe.  
White, T. P.; Vicar of Little Dawchurch, Hereford.  
Wyatt, Henry Herbert; Vicar of Bolney, Sussex.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury was prologued by Dr. Deane, the Vicar-General, on Saturday last.

The Archbishop of Canterbury left home on Tuesday, with his family, for the north.

The Bishop of London will, for the present, discontinue his attendance at London House on Monday mornings.

The Bishop of Lincoln entertained the nurses of the county hospital at tea, on Thursday week, in the grounds of Riseholme.

The Bishop of Peterborough arrived at Whitby on Thursday week.

Dean Stanley is staying with the Earl of Elgin, at Broomhall House, near Dumfermline.

Yesterday week the Bishop of London consecrated Trinity Church, Finchley New-road, built on a site given by Sir John Maryon Wilson and Mr. Spencer Wilson.

The Archbishop of York last week consecrated a memorial church to the late Parkin Jeffcock, who perished in the Oaks Colliery explosion.

On Thursday the Bishop of Worcester opened a new school, to be devoted to the threefold purpose of secular education and religious instruction on week days and a place of worship on Sundays, at Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove, in connection with the extensive saltworks of Mr. Corbett. The school has been erected at the expense of Mr. John Corbett, and is for the accommodation of 500 children.

On the 9th inst. the corner-stone of the new parish church of Chieveley was laid by Mrs. Robinson, the Vicar's wife. A hearty address was delivered by the Vicar, in which reference was made to this as being the fourth work of restoration which he had undertaken since the beginning of his incumbency—the three others being the churches of Oare, Winterborne, and Leckhamstead.

The *Exeter Gazette* says:—It is proposed, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, to erect a martyr pulpit in the nave of Exeter Cathedral, as a special memorial to Bishop Patteson. The proposal is exceedingly appropriate in several respects. In this cathedral the murdered Bishop was ordained, and this is the only diocese in England in which he held a cure—viz., Alington, in the church of which thything Sir J. T. Coleridge is about to erect a memorial to him.

The new nave of All Saints', Clifton, was opened on the 8th inst. It is now six or seven years since the building was commenced, and it is not yet roughly completed. The style is Early English. The chancel has a most finished appearance, considerably enhanced by a new and handsome reredos, carved by Mr. Redfern. Up to the present time the entire cost of the building has been about £27,000, but it is thought that several thousands more will be wanted before it is finished. The architect is Mr. G. E. Street.

Dr. Pusey, in a reply to Dean Howson's letter on the Athanasian Creed, cannot imagine what would become of the Church of England if she lost that creed. He declares that to him the creed is now a matter of life and death, including the "warning clauses," and he believes that if the creed is tampered with the Church will forfeit its character of a teacher of the people. Dr. Pusey considers that a crisis is come upon the Church of England which may move men's minds, and make a rent in her or from her, deeper than any since 1688.

The Act for the Amendment of the Act on Uniformity has been issued. It contains the shortened services to be used as recommended by the House of Convocation on the report of the Commissioners. Doubts have been entertained whether a sermon or lecture could be preached without the Common Prayers, and it is now enacted that a sermon or lecture may be preached, so that such sermon or lecture be preceded by any service authorised by this Act, or by the Bidding Prayer, or by a Collect taken from the Book of Common Prayer, with or without the Lord's Prayer. The shortened services can at once be used.

The church of Easton in Gordano, otherwise St. George's, Somerset, has been (the tower excepted) entirely rebuilt, from designs by Mr. Christian. The new building replaces a miserable edifice erected in 1825. The funds have been raised to within £300 of the amount (£2100) required entirely by subscription, the chief donors being Mr. Mirehouse, of St. George's Hill, £500, and Mrs. Wilton, his sister, £300, these gifts being as a memorial of their late father, who for fifty years was Vicar of the parish. The stained east window, by Bell and Son, of Bristol, is the gift of Mr. H. de Winton; the pulpit, of Bath stone and Devonshire marble, of Mr. Wilton, the Vicar of Foy, who also presented handsome candlesticks, cross, and vases for the reredos, and a banner of Bruges work representing St. George and the Dragon, of which there is on the ancient tower a quaint carving. The altar-cloth was made and given by Mrs. Wilton.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. William Molony, LL.D., T.C.D., has been elected to the office of Head Master of the Bangor Endowed Schools.

Mr. Cawley, M.P., presided, last Saturday, at the tercentenary festival of the Grammar School at Middleton, and expressed an opinion that in the present day it was desirable that grammar schools should be made the means of giving, not a free education, but a superior education at a cheap rate.

The Head-Mastership of St. Chad's College, Denstone, Staffordshire, designed for the education of the middle classes in the principles of the Church of England, has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Lowe, Fellow and Vice-President of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. There was a large gathering of clergy and laity, yesterday week, at this college, established by the Rev. Canon Woodard, who presided at the meeting.

Before the luncheon, which was thought the best means of collecting the friends of the movement at the college, the Duchess of Cambridge, who is at present a visitor at Alton Towers, inspected the buildings; and the company afterwards assembled in the great hall of the college, to the number of about 400.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The eighth annual prize meeting of the London Irish Rifles was held at the Government ranges, Milton, near Gravesend, last Saturday. The proceedings began by the competition for the battalion prizes. The chief attraction in this series was the contest for Prince Arthur's prize of £12, together with the honorary possession of Captain Tait's £25 challenge cup, which has been competed for at every meeting since 1865. This prize, after a close contest, was won by Captain Despard. The second prize of £8, also given by the Prince, fell to the share of Private Rudd. Other prizes, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, the Earl of Belmore, Colonel Ward, Major Parcell, Captain Roberts, and S. Grant, Esq., were also competed for. The consolation prizes, presented by Colonel M'Kenzie, Lord F. Conyngham, Captains Despard and Tully, and Mr. Allen, open to unsuccessful competitors in the previous competitions, were won by Lieutenant Inglis, Corporal Hoare, Private Butler, Corporal Burrows, Sergeant Jones, Captain Butler, and Privates Connolly and Harris. The regimental mastery instructors' prizes were won by Sergeants Coe and Crowle. An interesting feature of this year's competition was the contest for a silver challenge cup presented by Lord Donegall for volley-firing, five shots at 400 yards, ten men to compete from each company, and the members of the winning team to receive 10s. per man, given by the honorary Colonel, Prince Arthur. This was won by the F company.

By permission of the Emperor Napoleon, the 1st Battalion Kent Rifle Volunteers encamped for more than a week at Camden Park, Chislehurst, and, in spite of the weather, spent a very pleasant, profitable holiday. The volunteers, to the number of about 500, were supplied with provisions by the Army Service Corps from Woolwich. The camp was broken up on Monday.

The arrangements for a great rifle meeting open to all England, to be held at Brighton towards the latter end of this month, are complete. Nearly £900 will be offered in open prizes for the Snider rifle, and already entries have been received from several hundred competitors from all parts of the kingdom.

A great all-comers' rifle meeting is also announced to be held at Carmarthen on the 10th of next month.

On Monday, Sept. 16, the King of the Belgians will open the Tir International at Ghent, which, as well as the Tir National at Brussels, will be open to English volunteers. The number of our countrymen attending the Ghent trials of marksmanship is to be limited to 1000; and the prizes will exceed in number 600, and in value £1200. A deputation which has paid a visit to Belgium to make arrangements for the annual trip of British riflemen to that country has presented their report to the Council of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association. The official reception at the Hôtel de Ville is fixed for Sunday, Sept. 15, at noon. The visit will last until the 30th. At a meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund, held on Tuesday, it was reported that the applications for permission to proceed to Belgium were coming in rapidly, and that everything promised a great success.

## THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The prizes at the Shoeburyness meeting on Thursday week were as follows:—National Artillery Association prize of ten silver cups, competition with rifled guns and shells, and £5 added for gunner No. 1. Winners: First detachment, 2nd Northumberland; the Marquis of Lansdowne's prize of £20, won by the first detachment of 7th West York; Messrs. Elkington's prize of ten cups, won by the 5th Fife; the prize given by the 2nd Middlesex Artillery, of £12, won by the first detachment of 8th Lancashire; Mr. Steward's prize, won by the first detachment of the 3rd Durham; Lord Lonsborough's prize of £10, won by the first detachment of the 12th Lancashire; and Colonel Adair's challenge prize, won by the first detachment of the 3rd Lincoln. At a meeting of the council it was decided to give a prize of £10 in place of a prize withdrawn by Captain Harnesh. This prize falls to the lot of the fourth detachment of the Edinburgh Volunteers. Another prize, given by Sir George Barrow, of £10, was won by the first detachment of the 3rd Cinque Ports.

There were but two prizes to be shot for yesterday week—the badges of the association for firing at the running target and the badges of the association for repository drill. To both of these was added £10 by Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne, and £5 to the second detachment. The first prize was won by the 1st Kent (Gravesend) corps, which made a direct hit. Only the winners of prizes previously contended, as was also the case in the repository drill. This last competition consisted of raising a gun of 50 cwt. from the ground on to a gun-carriage, firing two rounds, shifting it on to a second carriage, and firing again. This was won by a team composed of the 2nd West York and the 7th West York. This closed the volunteer portion of the week's work, and the *pièce de résistance* of the meeting, the firing by seven detachments of the Royal Artillery for the prize offered by the association for the best shots in the shortest time with the 300-pounders at 1200 and 1600 yards, was entered upon. This competition was postponed in consequence of one of the targets being knocked down. It was resumed and concluded on Saturday. The Sheerness Depot Brigade won the first prize, having made two hits and one ricochet; and the 17th Brigade (Dover) took the second prize, having made two hits.

A very successful meeting ended by the distribution, on Saturday, of the prizes, by Colonel Fisher, the Commandant.

The Conference of the New Jerusalem Church has been held this week at the New Jerusalem Church, Avenham-road, Preston. A gift of £5000 for endowing the Palace Gardens Church, Kensington, has been received from Mr. John Finnie, of Cheshire.

The *British Medical Journal* hears that Mr. Holloway is about to erect at his own expense a middle-class asylum at Virginia Water. The asylum will cost from £70,000 to £100,000, and will accommodate 200 patients. It will be maintained for a year by Mr. Holloway, after which it is expected to be self-supporting, and will be handed over to the management of trustees.

The Earl of Derby on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of a new infant school at Huyton Quarry, near Liverpool, and after the ceremony delivered an interesting address on the subject of popular education, in the course of which he referred to what is known as the "religious difficulty" with the moderation, liberality, and wisdom by which all his Lordship's views are characterised.





WHEELS PIER.

WEST STREET.

TOWN HALL.

PAVILION.

STEYNE.

RACE HILL.

AQUARIUM.



CHAIN PIER.

BRIGHTON FROM THE SEA (MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE).

KEMP TOWN.

T. S. L. H. A. 1872



## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened, on Wednesday, at Brighton. The Emperor Napoleon, who came from Bognor, was present in the general audience at the first meeting, which was held in the evening of that day under the dome of the Pavilion. Lady Burdett-Coutts was also present. The meeting was fully attended. Among the company was Mr. H. M. Stanley, the finder of Dr. Livingstone, with his negro boy Kolulu. He was presented to the Emperor Napoleon, to Lady Burdett-Coutts, and to the leading members of the British Association.

The President, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., delivered his inaugural address, which commenced as follows:—

"Thirty-six years have now elapsed since, at the first and only meeting of this Association held in Bristol—which ancient city followed immediately upon our national Universities in giving it a welcome—I enjoyed the privilege of coming into personal relation with those distinguished men whose names are to every cultivator of science as 'household words.' Under the presidency of the Marquis of Lansdowne, with Conybeare and Pritchard as vice presidents, with Vernon Harcourt as general secretary and John Phillips as assistant secretary, were gathered together Whewell and Peacock, James Forbes and Sir W. Rowan Hamilton, Murchison and Sedgwick, Buckland and De la Beche, Henslow and Daubeny, Roget, Richardson, and Edward Forbes, with many others, perhaps not less distinguished, of whom my own recollection is less vivid. In his honoured old age Sedgwick still retains, in the academic home of his life, all his interest in whatever bears on the advance of the science he has adorned as well as enriched; and Phillips still cultivates with all his old enthusiasm the congenial soil to which he has been transplanted. But the rest—our fathers and elder brothers—'Where are they?' It is for us of the present generation to show that they live in our lives; to carry forward the work which they commenced, and to transmit the influence of their example to our own successors.

"There is one of these great men whose departure from among us since last we met claims a special notice, and whose life—full as it was of years and honours—we should all have desired to see prolonged for a few months, could its feebleness have been unattended with suffering. For we should all then have sympathised with Murchison in the delight with which he would have received the intelligence of the safety of the friend in whose scientific labours and personal welfare he felt to the last the keenest interest. That this intelligence, which our own expedition for the relief of Livingstone would have obtained, we will hope, a few months later, should have been brought to us through the generosity of one, and the enterprising ability—may I not use our peculiarly English word 'pluck'—of another, of our American brethren, cannot but be a matter of national regret to us. But let us bury that regret in the common joy which both nations feel in the result; and, while we give a cordial welcome to Mr. Stanley, let us glory in the prospect now opening that England and America will co-operate in that noble object which, far more than the discovery of the sources of the Nile, our great traveller has set before himself as his true mission, the extinction of the slave trade.

"At the last meeting of this Association I had the pleasure of being able to announce that I had received from the First Lord of the Admiralty a favourable reply to a representation I had ventured to make to him as to the importance of prosecuting on a more extended scale the course of inquiry into the physical and biological conditions of the Deep Sea, on which, with my colleagues Professor Wyville Thomson and Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, I had been engaged for the three preceding years. That for which I had asked was a circumnavigating expedition of at least three years' duration, provided with an adequate scientific staff, and with the most complete equipment that our experience could devise. The Council of the Royal Society having been led by the encouraging tenor of the answer I had received to make a formal application to this effect, the liberal arrangements of the Government have been carried out under the advice of a scientific committee, which included representatives of this Association. Her Majesty's ship Challenger, a vessel in every way suitable for the purpose, is now being fitted out at Sheerness; the command of the expedition is intrusted to Captain Nares, an officer of whose high qualifications I have myself the fullest assurance; while the scientific charge of it will be taken by my excellent friend Professor Wyville Thomson, at whose suggestion it was that these investigations were originally commenced, and whose zeal for the efficient prosecution of them is shown by his relinquishment for a time of the important academic position he at present fills. It is anticipated that the expedition will sail in November next; and I feel sure that the good wishes of all of you will go along with it.

"The confident anticipation expressed by my predecessor that for the utilisation of the total eclipse of the sun then impending our Government would 'exercise the same wise liberality as heretofore in the interests of science' has been amply fulfilled. An Eclipse Expedition to India was organised at the charge of the Home Government and placed under the direction of Mr. Lockyer; the Indian Government contributed its share to the work; and a most valuable body of results was obtained, of which, with those of the previous year, a report is now being prepared under the direction of the Council of the Astronomical Society."

Dr. Carpenter now entered upon the special theme he had chosen for his discourse—the position of Man as the "Interpreter of Nature." He said, "I have thought it not inappropriate to lead you to the consideration of the mental processes by which are formed those fundamental conceptions of matter and force, of cause and effect, of law and order, which furnish the basis of all scientific reasoning, and constitute the *Philosophia prima* of Bacon. There is a great deal of what I cannot but regard as fallacious and misleading philosophy—'oppositions of science falsely so called'—abroad in the world at the present time. And I hope to satisfy you that those who set up their own conceptions of the orderly sequence which they discern in the phenomena of Nature, as fixed and determinate laws, by which those phenomena not only are within all human experience, but always have been, and always must be, invariably governed, are really guilty of the intellectual arrogance they condemn in the systems of the ancients, and place themselves in diametrical antagonism to those real philosophers by whose comprehensive grasp and penetrating insight that order has been so far disclosed." As examples of that candour, and love of "the truth as it is in Nature," which characterise the true philosopher, he referred to Kepler and Newton.

Having spoken, in a passing way, of the function of artists and poets, as interpreters of the beautiful aspects and emotional significance of Nature, he continued:—"The philosopher's interpretation of Nature seems less individual than that of the artist or the poet, because it is based on facts which anyone may verify, and is elaborated by reasoning processes of which all admit the validity. He looks at the universe as a vast book lying open before him, of which he has in the first place to learn the characters, then to master the language, and finally

to apprehend the ideas which that language conveys. In that book there are many chapters, treating of different subjects; and as life is too short for any one man to grasp the whole, the scientific interpretation of this book comes to be the work of many intellects, differing not merely in the range but also in the character of their powers. But whilst there are 'diversities of gifts,' there is 'the same spirit.' While each takes his special direction, the general method of study is the same for all. And it is a testimony alike to the truth of that method and to the unity of Nature that there is an ever-increasing tendency towards agreement among those who use it aright—temporary differences of interpretation being removed, sometimes by a more complete mastery of her language, sometimes by a better apprehension of her ideas, and lines of pursuit which had seemed entirely distinct, or even widely divergent, being found to lead at last to one common goal. And it is this agreement which gives rise to the general belief—in many to the confident assurance—that the scientific interpretation of Nature represents her, not merely as she seems, but as she really is.

"When, however, we carefully examine the foundation of that assurance, we find reason to distrust its security; for it can be shown to be no less true of the scientific conception of Nature than it is of the artistic or the poetic, that it is a representation framed by the mind itself out of the materials supplied by the impressions which external objects make upon the senses; so that to each man of science Nature is what he individually believes her to be. And that belief will rest on very different bases, and will have very unequal values, in different departments of science."

Dr. Carpenter here entered on a review of the methods of investigation in the "exact sciences," of which he took astronomy as a type, and in which the data afforded by precise observations can be made the basis of reasonings which have a mathematical certainty.

"In a large number of other cases our scientific interpretations are clearly matters of judgment; and this is eminently a personal act, the value of its results depending in each case upon the qualifications of the individual for arriving at a correct decision. The surest of such judgments are those dictated by what we term 'common-sense,' as to matters on which there seems no room for difference of opinion, because every sane person comes to the same conclusion, although he may be able to give no other reason for it than that it appears to him 'self-evident.' And I think it can be shown that the trustworthiness of this common-sense decision arises from its dependence, not on any one set of experiences, but upon our unconscious co-ordination of the whole aggregate of our experiences, not on the conclusiveness of any one train of reasoning, but on the convergence of all our lines of thought towards this one centre. Now, this 'common-sense,' disciplined and enlarged by appropriate culture, becomes one of our most valuable instruments of scientific inquiry, affording in many instances the best, and sometimes the only, basis for a rational conclusion.

"Let us take a typical case, in which no special knowledge is required—what we are accustomed to call the 'flint implements' of the Abbeville and Amiens gravel-beds. No logical proof can be adduced that the peculiar shapes of these flints were given to them by human hands; but does any unprejudiced person now doubt it? The evidence of design, to which, after an examination of one or two such specimens, we should only be justified in attaching a probable value, derives an irresistible cogency from accumulation. On the other hand, the improbability that these flints acquired their peculiar shape by accident becomes to our minds greater and greater as more and more such specimens are found; until at last this hypothesis, although it cannot be directly disproved, is felt to be almost inconceivable, except by minds previously 'possessed' by the 'dominant idea' of the modern origin of man. And thus, what was in the first instance a matter of discussion has now become one of those 'self-evident' propositions which claim the unhesitating assent of all whose opinion on the subject is entitled to the least weight. We proceed upwards, however, from such questions as the common sense of mankind generally is competent to decide, to those in which special knowledge is required to give value to the judgment; and thus the interpretation of Nature by the use of that faculty comes to be more and more individual, things being perfectly 'self-evident' to men of special culture which ordinary men, or men whose training has lain in a different direction, do not apprehend as such. Of all departments of science geology seems to me to be the one that most depends on this specially-trained 'common sense,' which brings, as it were, into one focus the light afforded by a great variety of studies—physical and chemical, geographical and biological—and throws it on the pages of that Great Stone Book on which the past history of our globe is recorded. And while astronomy is of all sciences that which may be considered as most nearly representing Nature as she really is, geology is that which most completely represents her as seen through the medium of the interpreting mind, the meaning of the phenomena that constitute its data being in almost every instance open to question, and the judgments passed upon the same facts being often different, according to the qualifications of the several judges. No one who has even a general acquaintance with the history of this department of science can fail to see that the geology of each epoch has been the reflection of the minds by which its study was then directed; and that its true progress dates from the time when that 'common-sense' method of interpretation came to be generally adopted which consists in seeking the explanation of past changes in the forces at present in operation, instead of invoking the aid of extraordinary and mysterious agencies, as the older geologists were wont to do."

Having thus contrasted the different methods of "interpreting Nature," in astronomical and in geological investigations, Dr. Carpenter applied himself to the metaphysical inquiry concerning the origin of our ideas of matter and force. He summed up his argument in the following terms:—"Since it is universally admitted that our notion of the external world would be not only incomplete, but erroneous, if our visual perceptions were not supplemented by our tactile, so, as it seems to me, our interpretation of the phenomena of the universe must be very inadequate if we do not mentally co-ordinate the idea of force with that of motion, and recognise it as the 'efficient cause' of those phenomena—the 'material conditions' constituting (to use the old scholastic term) only 'their formal cause.' And I lay the greater stress on this point because the mechanical philosophy of the present day tends more and more to express itself in terms of motion rather than in terms of force—to become kinetics instead of dynamics. Thus, from whatever side we look at this question—whether the common-sense of mankind, the logical analysis of the relation between cause and effect, or the study of the working of our own intellects in the interpretation of Nature—we seem led to the same conclusion: that the notion of force is one of those elementary forms of thought with which we can no more dispense than we can with the notion of space or of succession.

"I shall now, in the last place, endeavour to show you that

it is the substitution of the dynamical for the mere phenomenal idea which gives their highest value to our conceptions of that order of Nature which is worshipped itself as a god by the class of interpreters whose doctrine I call in question. The most illustrative as well as the most illustrious example of the difference between the mere generalisation of phenomena and the dynamical conception that applies to them, is furnished by the contrast between the so-called laws of planetary motion discovered by the persevering ingenuity of Kepler, and the interpretation of that motion given us by the profound insight of Newton. Kepler's three laws were nothing more than comprehensive statements of certain groups of phenomena determined by observation. The first—that of the revolution of the planets in elliptical orbits—was based on the study of the observed places of Mars alone; it might or might not be true of the other planets; for, so far as Kepler knew, there was no reason why the orbits of some of them might not be the excentric circles which he had first supposed that of Mars to be. So Kepler's second law of the passage of the radius vector over equal areas in equal times, so long as it was simply a generalisation of facts in the case of that one planet, carried with it no reason for its applicability to other cases, except that which it might derive from his erroneous conception of a whirling force. And his third law was in like manner simply an expression of a certain harmonic relation which he had discovered between the times and the distances of the planets, having no more rational value than any other of his numerous hypotheses. Now the Newtonian 'laws' are often spoken of as if they were merely higher generalisations in which Kepler's are included; to me they seem to possess an altogether different character. For, starting with the conception of two forces, one of them tending to produce continuous uniform motion in a straight line, the other tending to produce a uniformly accelerated motion towards a fixed point, Newton's wonderful mastery of geometrical reasoning enabled him to show that, if these dynamical assumptions be granted, Kepler's phenomenal 'laws' being necessary consequences of them, must be universally true. And, while that demonstration would have been alone sufficient to give him an imperishable renown, it was his still greater glory to divine that the fall of the moon towards the earth—that is, the deflection of her path from a tangential line to an ellipse—is a phenomenon of the same order as the fall of a stone to the ground; and thus to show the applicability to the entire universe of those simple dynamical conceptions which constitute the basis of the geometry of the "Principia."

"Thus, while no 'law' which is simply a generalisation of phenomena can be considered as having any coercive action, we may assign that value to laws which express the universal conditions of the action of a force the existence of which we learn from the testimony of our own consciousness. The assurance we feel that the attraction of gravitation must act under all circumstances according to its one simple law is of a very different order from that which we have in regard (for example) to the laws of chemical attraction, which are as yet only generalisations of phenomena. Yet, even in that strong assurance, we are required by our examination of the basis on which it rests to admit a reserve of the possibility of something different—a reserve which we may well believe that Newton himself must have entertained. A most valuable lesson as to the allowance we ought always to make for the unknown 'possibilities of Nature' is taught us by an exceptional phenomenon so familiar that it does not attract the notice it has a right to claim. Next to the law of the universal attraction of masses of matter there is none that has a wider range than that of the expansion of bodies by heat. Excluding water and one or two other substances, the fact of such expansion might be said to be invariable; and, as regards bodies whose gaseous condition is known, the law of expansion can be stated in a form no less simple and definite than the law of gravitation. Supposing those exceptions, then, to be unknown, the law would be universal in its range. But it comes to be discovered that water, whilst conforming in its expansion from 39½ deg. upwards to its boiling point, as also when it passes into steam, to the special law of expansion of vapours, is exceptional in its expansion also from 39½ deg. downwards to its freezing point; and of this failure in the universality of the law no rationale can be given. Still more strange is it that by dissolving a little salt in water we should remove this exceptional peculiarity; for sea-water continues to contract from 39½ deg. downwards to its freezing point 12 deg. or 14 deg. lower, just as it does with reduction of temperature at higher ranges."

In conclusion, Dr. Carpenter observed:—"Thus, from our study of the mode in which we arrive at those conceptions of the orderly sequence observable in the phenomena of Nature which we call 'laws,' we are led to the conclusion that they are human conceptions, subject to human fallibility; and that they may or may not express the ideas of the great Author of Nature. To set up these laws as self-acting, and as either excluding or rendering unnecessary the power which alone can give them effect, appears to me as arrogant as it is unphilosophical. To speak of any law as 'regulating' or 'governing' phenomena is only permissible on the assumption that the law is the expression of the *modus operandi* of a governing power. I was once in a great city which for two days was in the hands of a lawless mob. Magisterial authority was suspended by timidity and doubt; the force at its command was paralysed by want of resolute direction. The 'laws' were on the statute book, but there was no power to enforce them. And so the powers of evil did their terrible work; and fire and rapine continued to destroy life and property without check, until new power came in, when the reign of law was restored. And thus we are led to the culminating point of man's intellectual interpretation of Nature—his recognition of the unity of the power of which her phenomena are the diversified manifestations. Towards this point all scientific inquiry now tends. The convertibility of the physical forces, the correlation of these with the vital, and the intimacy of that nexus between mental and bodily activity, which, explain it as we may, cannot be denied, all lead upwards towards one and the same conclusion, and the pyramid of which that philosophical conclusion is the apex has its foundation in the primitive instincts of humanity. By our own remote progenitors, as by the untutored savage of the present day, every change in which human agency was not apparent was referred to a particular animating intelligence. And thus they attributed not only the movements of the heavenly bodies, but all the phenomena of Nature, each to its own deity. These deities were invested with more than human power; but they were also supposed capable of human passions, and subject to human capriciousness. As the uniformities of Nature came to be more distinctly recognised, some of these deities were invested with a dominant control, while others were supposed to be their subordinate ministers. A serene majesty was attributed to the greater gods who sit above the clouds; whilst their inferiors might 'come down to earth in the likeness of men.' With the growth of the scientific study of Nature the conception of its harmony and unity gained ever-increasing strength. And so among the most



enlightened of the Greek and Roman philosophers we find a distinct recognition of the idea of the unity of the directing mind from which the order of Nature proceeds; for they obviously believed that, as our modern poet has expressed it—

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.

"The science of modern times, however, has taken a more special direction. Fixing its attention exclusively on the order of Nature, it has separated itself wholly from theology, whose function it is to seek after its cause. In this Science is fully justified, alike by the entire independence of its objects and by the historical fact that it has been continually hampered and impeded in its search for the truth as it is in Nature by the restraints which theologians have attempted to impose upon its inquiries. But when Science, passing beyond its own limits, assumes to take the place of theology, and sets up its own conception of the order of Nature as a sufficient account of its cause, it is invading a province of thought to which it has no claim, and, not unreasonably, provokes the hostility of those who ought to be its best friend. For whilst the deep-seated instincts of humanity and the profoundest researches of philosophy alike point to mind as the one and only source of power, it is the high prerogative of science to demonstrate the unity of the power which is operating through the limitless extent and variety of the universe, and to trace its continuity through the vast series of ages that have been occupied in its evolution."

At the conclusion of the address a cordial vote of thanks, on the motion of Lord Chichester, seconded by Professor Phillips, was given to the president, and the Mayor of Brighton welcomed the association to the town. The assistant general secretary announced that the numbers attending the present meeting were—old life members, 189; new life members, 29; old annual members, 222; new annual members, 54; associates, 811; ladies, 819; foreign members, 28: total, 2152.

The general committee held its meeting in the Townhall, under the presidency of Sir William Thomson, the retiring president. The council expressed great regret at the vacancy in the number of the trustees in consequence of the death of Sir Roderick Murchison, and they recommend that Sir John Lubbock, Bart., be selected to fill the vacancy.

On Thursday evening there were *conversations* in the Pavilion Dome and in the Corn Exchange. A temporary Museum has been formed in the Corn Exchange. It includes a fine collection of Wealden fossils, and many specimens of Dr. Carpenter's dredgings, obtained by the Porcupine expedition, at depths from 500 to 1500 fathoms, which are illustrated by enlarged wall drawings. There are two collections of fossil chalks—one obtained in the county, and rich in fishes and sponges. The archaeological collections of Colonel Lane Fox, Mr. Evans, and Dr. Stevens exhibit stone flints and bronze instruments, and other relics of antiquity found in Sussex.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A new Roman Catholic church, situated in Camberwell, was opened on Monday by Archbishop Manning.

A hairy rhinoceros, the only one seen in Europe, has been added to the Zoological Gardens.

A boiler blew up on the premises of a steam saw-mill proprietor in Whitechapel on Tuesday. The stoker was killed, and several other persons were injured.

The exhibition of the pictures chosen by the various prize-holders of the Art-Union is opened at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster, has intimated to the Metropolitan Board of Works his willingness to be at the expense of placing twenty seats upon the Victoria Embankment for the public accommodation.

A lecture, entitled "Experiences of a Visit to England," was delivered, yesterday week, at the rooms of the Social Science Association, by Dr. Gopal Chunder Roy, who has been spending some time in this country.

Sufferers by the flooding of houses in the recent storms have made an appeal to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which declines to acknowledge any liability for such damage. It decided, however, to enlarge the Fleet Sewer, which is insufficient for the drainage it has to carry off.

An épergne, together with a purse of money, has recently been presented to Mr. Robert Savill, by 350 of his friends, brother officers, and former associates, on his retirement from the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company, as a token of the esteem and regard entertained for him during his thirty-nine years' connection with that company.

At a meeting of the Wesleyan Conference on Tuesday a letter was read from Mr. Thomas Hazelhurst, of Runcorn, presenting to that Connexion a school and three new chapels, which have cost £18,740. The discussion of the Conference on the education question, which was begun on Tuesday, was continued on Wednesday, and resulted in the adoption of a proposal to refer the subject to the Committee of Privileges and Education and the representatives of each district.

The Royal Botanic Society held its anniversary meeting on Saturday last, at which it was stated that the total receipts of the year amounted to £8619. The department of the society's establishment more especially devoted to the purposes of study and the promotion of botanical science in its relation to medicine, the arts, and manufactures is year by year becoming more and more extensively appreciated; 239 free orders for terms of three to six months had been given to artists and students, and 23,594 cut specimens distributed.

On Wednesday about 650 of the children and friends of the northern schools of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, accompanied by the drum-and-fife band of old scholars, marched from the schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, with flags and banners waving, to Waterloo station. Here a special train was in readiness to convey them to Worcester Park, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. By the liberality of the parishioners and other friends, a good substantial dinner and tea were provided, and a variety of games, fire-balloons, and fireworks for the children's entertainment.

Mr. Hibbert, M.P., the secretary of the Local Government Board, distributed the prizes, on Thursday week, to the successful pupils educated in the training-ship Goliath, one of the old 84-gun men-of-war, which was handed over to Captain Bouchier, R.N., two years ago, to serve as a school for the pauper youths of the waterside unions of the metropolis. Mr. Hibbert congratulated Captain Bouchier on the success of his work, and expressed a desire to see vessels like the Goliath at Liverpool and at other stations in the north of England, as he considered such training-ships one of the best modes of utilising the children of pauper parents. He noticed the gratifying decrease of metropolitan pauperism during the past year, and attributed it in a great measure to the mode of administering the law.

A special exhibition of Indian cotton has been arranged at the International Exhibition, under the direction of Mr. Rivett Carnac, commissioner for cotton and commerce on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, local secretary (previous to his departure for India) to the Bombay Committee of the International Exhibition. Every stage of cotton production is illustrated in the collection.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 101,169, of whom 31,852 were in the workhouses and 69,317 in receipt of outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, 1870, and 1869, the aggregate return shows a falling off of 17,954, 26,067, and 24,286 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved during the week was 549, of whom 333 were men, 175 women, and 41 children under sixteen years of age.

The largest and most important of the fragments of the carved column dug up by Mr. Wood, at a depth of 23 ft., on the supposed site of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, has been set up in the Græco-Roman room at the British Museum. It measures about 6 ft. in height and 18½ ft. in circumference, and is supposed to have formed a portion of the first drum of one of the thirty-six Ionic carved columns which, with ninety-one others, supported and adorned the edifice. Portions of the base and capital of the column were also found close by. On the side of the drum, which has sustained comparatively slight injury, there are five figures, of considerable beauty, but all more or less mutilated. Of only two of these can the identity be determined—namely, the figures of Mercury and Victory. The former is perfect, with the exception of the face (which is slightly mutilated), and is regarded as a work of considerable merit.

Last week the mortality in London and twenty other large towns in the United Kingdom was at the rate of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. In the metropolis 2169 births and 1598 deaths were registered, the former having been 27 and the latter 70 below the average. Fifteen persons died from smallpox, 18 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 12 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 441 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of each of these diseases, except diarrhoea, were considerably below the corrected average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years; those of whooping-cough showed a considerable decline upon those returned in recent weeks. So few deaths from smallpox have not been returned in London in any week since October, 1870.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having decided to transfer the instruction in physics, chemistry, and natural history from the Royal School of Mines, in Jermyn-street, and the College of Chemistry, in Oxford-street, to the new buildings in Exhibition-road, South Kensington, have given notice that in future lectures will be delivered at the last-named place, on organic and inorganic chemistry, biology, and physics. The lectures on organic chemistry will be thirty in number, commencing Jan. 13, 1873; inorganic chemistry, forty lectures, commencing Oct. 21, 1872; and laboratory instruction, commencing Oct. 1. Professor Buckland is at the head of this department. Biology, by Professor Huxley, will include eighty lectures, with laboratory instruction, commencing Oct. 7. Physics, by Professor Frederick Guthrie, will include lectures on molecular physics, sound, &c., commencing Feb. 24, 1873. There will also be fifteen lectures on heat, fifteen on light, and twenty on electricity and magnetism.

## THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

Orders for the autumn manœuvres have been issued at Aldershot. The northern force will march from Aldershot on Tuesday, the 27th inst., in two columns; the right column will proceed to Bramshill, and the left to Hazeley-heath. On Wednesday the right column will march to Burghfield, 11 miles, and the left column to Silchester, 13½ miles. On Thursday the right column will move to Crookham—north route 14 miles, south route 10 miles; the left column to Greenham-heath—north route 10 miles, south route 12 miles. On Friday the right column proceeds to Hungerford and Froufield, 13 and 17 miles respectively; the left column to Little Bedwin and Harding, 17 miles. The cavalry will push on to Pewsey on the 29th. On Saturday the right column arrives at Pewsey and Woodbridge, 17 miles; the left column arrives at Upavon, 15 miles from Harding and 18 miles from Bedwin. Both columns will halt until Tuesday, Sept. 3, when they will march to Figheldean, distant 10 miles from Pewsey, 8 from Woodbridge, and 6 from Upavon. On the following day the two divisions will march to Amesbury, 5 miles; and on Thursday they will move to Codford, 9½ miles. The southern or Blandford force will march from Blandford on Sept. 4—the right column to Fontwell, 8 miles, and the left column to Mebury, 8½ miles. On Thursday the right column will proceed to Teffont, 13 miles; and the left column to Fonthill Down, 11 miles. The opposing forces having now arrived in front of each other, any fixed plan as to where they will encamp cannot be laid down. The two forces will come into collision on the 6th, and the fighting will terminate on the 11th. On the 12th the manœuvres will conclude with a march past of the entire force in the neighbourhood of Beacon Hill.

On the night of Thursday week a magnificent display of the aurora borealis was seen in South Wales.

It is officially announced that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. Forster, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Bruce, and the Lord Advocate have been appointed to the Scotch Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

Mr. Henry Dumant, the originator of the work of the "Red Cross," and of the convention signed in Geneva, 1864, for ameliorating the condition of the wounded, has issued a small tract in which he sets forth a scheme for "introducing uniformity into the condition of prisoners of war."

In connection with the late rifle-meeting at Wimbledon the National Rifle Association announce that the sum of £155 in prizes remains unclaimed by the winners. One of the prizes is £50, and there are besides two of £20 each, two of £10 each, and fifteen of smaller amounts. Unless claimed by Nov. 30 next they will be forfeited to the association.

The first nomination of candidates to a Parliamentary election under the Ballot Bill took place on Wednesday at Pontefract. Mr. Childers attended at the townhall with his proposer and seconder, and handed in his nomination paper to the Mayor. Some time afterwards, Lord Pollington presented himself with his proposer, but not being accompanied by his seconder, his nomination was refused. Subsequently, however, the Mayor ruled that the presence of both mover and seconder was not necessary. The result of the polling, which took place on Thursday, had not reached us when we went to press with our early edition.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "Twelfth" opened unfavourably on the northern moors of Scotland. The rain had fallen incessantly for about forty hours, and in many cases shooting parties were postponed. On the Yorkshire moors there had as been much rain. Grouse, however, were reported to be plentiful in most localities, and good bags were hoped for. On the Cumberland and Border moors the birds are reported to be in good condition, strong on the wing, and plentiful.

Last week racegoers journeyed on from Goodwood to Brighton and Lewes, and the second part of the "Sussex fortnight" was brought to a close. The sport was certainly below the average, as no really high-class youngster appeared at either meeting; and as only three runners came out for the Cup, the conditions of the race would have justified its being withheld. The forward running of Dalmacardoch (8st. 12 lb.) in the Brighton Stakes drew renewed attention to the Leger claims of Khedive, who defeated the Fyfield horse very easily at Ascot, when in receipt of only 12 lb. The finish for the Corporation Stakes was a somewhat singular one. Chancellor, the winner, had carried off a maiden plate about two hours previously, and, M. Lefevre not wishing to keep him, he was purchased by his trainer, T. Jennings, who put his son up in the Corporation Stakes, and beat Fordham and one of his master's horses by a short head; the result being that M. Lefevre was glad to buy the colt back again. The Cup, for which only Albert Victor, Barford, and Verdure started, proved a mere burlesque of a long-distance race; for, after cantering for more than half way, the trio had a tremendous set-to over six furlongs, and the unlucky "Albert" just got home a head before Barford. Mr. Cartwright's horse appears sadly in want of rest, and had Favonius been started he must have had an easy victory. Drummond showed all his brilliant speed in the Sussex Cup, running right away from Bank Note and Perfume; and it only requires a successful gallop with one of M. Lefevre's Queen's-Plate horses to make him a very strong St. Leger favourite. The victory of Acropolis, with her 12 lb. penalty, was the chief feature of the Brighton Club Day; and over her favourite half mile she has few superiors, though, as might be expected from her breeding, she cannot get a yard further.

Two capital days' sport at Lewes were a fitting termination to the fortnight. Barford had an easy task in adding another to M. Lefevre's long list of Queen's Plates; and Cœur de Lion carried off the Priory Stakes in fine style. Proto Martyr (6st. 3 lb.) followed up his Brighton Stakes victory by securing the Lewes Grand Handicap; but Como (7 st.) ran him so close that he has been backed at outside prices for the St. Leger. In the absence of Drummond the County Cup proved a mere gift to Oxonian, Acropolis, as usual, galloping very fast for half a mile, and then appearing quite incapable of any further effort.

Sporting men will learn with great regret that Ben Land, the well-known steeplechase jockey and trainer, died on Sunday last, from the effects of self-inflicted injuries.

The great Canterbury cricket week was much marred by bad weather; indeed, on the Monday persistent rain made any idea of play quite out of the question. Matters improved on the Tuesday, and "North v. South" was commenced. It ended in a signal victory for the former in a single innings, with 49 runs to spare. In fact, the only noticeable scorer for the South was Mr. Fryer (55), as Mr. W. G. Grace did not "come off" in the first innings, and could not go in a second time, as he had to leave for Liverpool to join the English twelve, who sailed for Canada on the Thursday. For the North Lockwood (68), who has been playing with great brilliancy all through the season, Greenwood (52), Daft (64), and Carpenter (67), materially contributed to the total of 319. The contest between Kent and the M.C.C. proved much closer, but, thanks chiefly to Mr. R. A. Mitchell, who carried out his bat for a grand innings of 125, the club won by five wickets. No other noticeable scores were made, though many of the Kent men got into double figures. The match between Surrey and Nottingham, at the Oval, ended on Wednesday in a draw.

The principal event of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta at Cowes, on Thursday week, was the race for the Town Cup, value £100, and a very spirited contest took place, which ended in the Kriemhilda beating the Arrow by 4 min. 49 sec., exclusive of time allowance. In the course of the day the Princess of Wales, with her children, drove four ponies in a phaeton to the green. The yachts engaged in the race for the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup arrived in Cowes Roads between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning. A strong gale was blowing at the time, and some of the yachts, the Livonia especially, suffered considerable damage. The Gwendolin was the first in the roads, and in endeavouring to make out the flag-vessel ran into her on the port side and sank her. The two men on board the flag-boat got on board the Gwendolin, and the flag-vessel sank immediately afterwards. The other yachts could not, of course, find any flag-boat, and as they ran into Cowes before a strong southerly gale, and on an exceptionally dark night, the time of each vessel on arrival was considered by the committee, as seen from the Squadron House battery, and as taken on board, and the honours of the race were awarded to the Gwendolin without protest from any other vessel.

The business of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde began on Monday by the annual meeting of the members at the clubhouse. The commodore, C. Thelluson, Esq., presided. The club commenced its annual regatta on Tuesday with a match for the Commodore's Cup, value 100 gs., for which the following started:—Ione, Mr. J. Ashbury; Fiona, Mr. E. Boucher; Marina, Mr. J. C. Morice; Muriel, Mr. A. Brassey; Gertrude, Major Sharpe; Corisande, Mr. J. Richardson; Harlequin, Colonel Markham; Banshee, Mr. J. S. A. Dunbar; Egeria, Mr. J. Mulholland; and Norman, Major Ewing. The Corisande won the Commodore's Cup, having saved her time from all her opponents. The second day consisted exclusively of boat-races.

East Cowes regatta took place on Monday. The races were well contested.

Millbank (Westminster) Regatta came off on Monday. The principal event was a four-oared race with coxswains, for silver presentation cups, given by Mr. A. Jackson, eight crews putting in an appearance. The race was rowed in two heats and a final, and was won by J. Hill's crew.

Last Saturday the second annual regatta of the Portobello Club took place on the Forth, with complete success.

The amateur swimming championship took place on Saturday last over the usual course—from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Suspension Bridge. H. Parker had little trouble in winning by nearly twenty seconds from G. Cole, the other competitors being D. Ainsworth, T. Pamplin, and F. Wilson. Parker has now been amateur champion three successive years.

The seventh summer flower show of the East London Floricultural Society has been held at the Bow Cricket Ground, Colborn-road, Bow. The tent was tastefully arranged, and the flowers and plants were displayed to the greatest advantage.





THE FINDING OF DR. LIVINGSTONE: MR. STANLEY AND HIS RETINUE IN AFRICA.





THE CHALET CORDIER, THE RESIDENCE OF M. THIERS AT TROUVILLE.



FESTIVAL OF GERMAN GYMNASTIC SOCIETIES AT BONN, ON THE RHINE.



## M. THIERS'S MARINE VILLA.

The fashionable French watering-place of Trouville, near Havre, owes its present reputation and prosperity to the late Duc de Morny; but it has been curiously associated with the sudden fall of reigning dynasties from 1818 to 1870. It was here that King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie-Amélie waited twelve days after the February Revolution, disguised as poor working-class people, before they could embark in a small fishing-vessel for England, to land at Newhaven. It was here also that the Empress Eugénie, in her turn, having fled from Paris, twenty-two years after the King and Queen of the Orleans family, remained concealed in the house of an American till she could be safely brought across to Hastings in an English gentleman's yacht. The Chalet Cordier, in which M. Thiers is now residing, stands high above the shore and village, among the woods, half way up the hill of Hennequeville, near the road to Honfleur. It is a building of light and fanciful structure, in which red brick is combined with carved and varnished wood; the exterior design partaking of the mixed characters of a fifteenth-century manor-house, an Italian palazzo, and a Swiss chalet. The house and grounds command a noble prospect, which includes the English Channel, the Bay of Havre, the hill sides of Ingouville, La Hève, the verdure and winding river of the vale of Tonques, and between the mountains the sites of Cabourg, Dives, and the shore near Caen. The interior of the Chalet Cordier, luxuriously but tastefully decorated in the style of the Renaissance, is rich in pictures and in a collection of objects of art. Especially to be noticed are a Florentine cabinet of the sixteenth century in the entrance-hall, and, in the library, modern vases and ancient bronzes, together with relics of the Roman era from Lisieux. There are Byzantine crosses, works of art by Fragonard, Chardin, Ribera, a Magdalene by Benedetto, and ancient Gothic panelling emblazoned with the arms of the Norman barons who followed Robert Shorthose to the Crusades. In the fine English garden which surrounds the chalet grows the fine plant *Vicia Bithynica*, discovered in 1850 by M. Durand-Duquesne. It may be added that, by a singular coincidence, M. Crémieux, the predecessor of M. Thiers in the first place of the Republic, usually passes the summer in a house belonging to him at the foot of the hill on which M. Thiers resides.

## GERMAN GYMNASIUM FESTIVAL AT BONN.

The German Turn-Verein, or Gymnastic Club, is a peculiar national institution, which is associated with ideas of patriotism and of moral culture, as well as with the sports and exercises of athletic skill. It was set on foot throughout the Fatherland in the time of that general rising and striving to throw off the yoke of Napoleon I, which was the commencement of great reforms, educational and administrative, especially in the kingdom of Prussia. The name of Jahn, who devised and advocated the organisation of gymnastic societies among the German youth, with a view to improve their military efficiency and to discountenance immoral or effeminate habits, is honoured like that of Stein, the legislative reformer, or the poets Körner and Arndt, whose lyrical strains aroused the dormant courage of the nation. A grand congress or united assembly of members of the many provincial gymnastic clubs was held at Bonn-on-the-Rhine during the last week. From every district of the Rhineland, from Coblenz, Treves, Nassau, Cassel, and Wiesbaden; from Westphalia, Brunswick, and Hanover; from Darmstadt, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria; from Thuringia, Saxony, Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Mecklenburg, came a band of sturdy young fellows, exulting in this opportunity of proving their zeal for the common cause. They numbered altogether 4000; and the scene on the Sunday week, when they marched in procession through the streets of the town and along the Popplersdorf Allée, was full of animation. Having arrived at the place appointed, they exhibited to the admiring spectators a variety of athletic feats, and listened afterwards to an eloquent address from Herr Georgii. An evening meeting was held in the Beethoven Hall, where Dr. Herrmann Bleibtreu delivered an oration. Most of the visitors belonging to gymnastic societies of other towns were, like some of our volunteers at Wimbledon, encamped in tents during their sojourn at Bonn.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. James Anderson, the tragedian, has obtained £5 damages, with costs, against the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund Committee, for dismissal from his situation as treasurer.

A Suffolk jury, sitting at Bury St. Edmunds, has awarded Miss Cave, plaintiff in a breach of promise case, the sum of £850 damages. The lady, who was a governess, had been induced by the defendant, a farmer of Ware, to give up her situation on the promise of marriage; and as it was not denied that an agreement to marry had been entered into, the issue before the jury was a simple one.

At the Leeds Assizes, on Wednesday, Mr. William Chambers, of Shipley, formerly an accountant at Leeds, recovered £1500 damages from the Midland Railway Company for injuries received in a railway collision at Leeds on Nov. 23.

A Sheffield lady, named Parker, sued a Suffolk farmer, named Skelton, at Leeds Assizes,

on Monday, for breach of promise of marriage, and obtained £500 damages.

Several drivers of omnibuses running through Bethnal-green-road were on Saturday last fined at Worship-street Police Court for having set down passengers in the middle of the street, and not at the kerb-stone.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Thursday week, Edward Rycroft was convicted of having obtained a situation as under butler at the Conservative Club, St. James's, by means of a false character. He was fined £20, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

At the Westminster Police Court, last Saturday, George Isenbiel, late butler to Prince Soltykoff, was finally examined on a charge of having stolen £2000 worth of jewellery from his employer's house. He was committed for trial, bail having been accepted.

The metropolitan magistrates continue to teach occasional lessons of severity to those who violently assault the police in the execution of their duty. For an offence of this description one Edward Chepshaw, forty years of age, was, on Monday, sent to prison, from the Clerkenwell Police Court, for six weeks, with hard labour. At the Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday, Charles Cooper, a powerful fellow, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a violent assault on the police. At Greenwich a bricklayer was sent to prison for two months for a similar offence.

Two Liverpool letter-carriers were tried at the assizes, on Tuesday, on charges of stealing letters. One was sentenced to five, and the other to one year's imprisonment.

Robert Smith, a butcher residing at Bootle, was discovered selling the flesh of a pig which had died from scarlatina. He was, on Monday, fined £5 and £1 17s. costs.

A shocking murder took place on Tuesday night at Islington. A widow named Venables, who was living with John Chatterton, a cabman, as his wife, found that her child, aged about four years, by her deceased husband, was disliked by her paramour, who ill-treated the little girl. On this account the wretched mother cut the child's throat from ear to ear. She was taken before the Clerkenwell magistrate on Wednesday, and committed for trial.

The hangman has been terribly busy of late. Charles Holmes was executed, on Monday morning, in Worcester Gaol, for the murder of his wife, in April, at Each Way, near Bromsgrove; and four murderers were hanged on Tuesday—three at Maidstone—namely, Francis Bradford, Thomas Moore, and James Tooth; and one at Stafford—Christopher Edwards. James Flynn, who was sentenced to death at the late South Lancashire Assizes, has died from exhaustion, having refused to partake of any food since his condemnation. The sentence upon Ann Hawkins, who was at the recent Cambridge Assizes condemned to death for the murder of her child at Benwick, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

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## THE FINDING OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The circumstances of the expedition undertaken and performed by Mr. H. M. Stanley, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, at the sole cost of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of that journal, for the relief of Dr. Livingstone from his forlorn position in the unknown wilderness of Central Africa, have been made known to all newspaper readers. The Portrait of Mr. Stanley, engraved after a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, is entitled to a place in this Journal; and we also give an illustration of the manner in which he marched across the country from the seacoast to Lake Tanganyika, attended by his gun-bearers, Selim, the Arab interpreter, the negro boy Kolulu, and other servants. Mr. Stanley's actual meeting with Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, on Nov. 3, was the subject of our large Engraving published last week. Mr. Stanley has been entertained at dinner at the Garrick Club, where he described his journey and the condition in which he found the great English explorer. The doctor, he said, had been so long

without news from the civilised world that he refused to open his budget of letters until, under the historical verandah, he had listened to all the news of both worlds, and he at length retired to his hut to digest his long-delayed missives from friends. During the many, many days they travelled together, Mr. Stanley never heard an impatient word from Dr. Livingstone; and it was only at the seacoast that the journalist again realised how much more enterprise was exhibited by his profession than by dilettante travellers whose object seemed to be to shoot down elephants. Nothing could exceed the tenderness of the respect which Mr. Stanley throughout evinced for the courage of Livingstone, who, as he truly said, had in his many wanderings been touched by the hand of God; nor could anything be more engaging than his earnest relation of the most moving tale which has ever excited all the nations of the civilised world.

Of Mr. Stanley himself, we learn that he is a Missourian, twenty-eight years of age, who was one of the army correspondents of the *New York Herald* in the American civil war; and he was at the Cretan revolt of 1867, and with the

Abyssinian expedition in 1868; he has since crossed Asiatic Turkey and Persia to Bombay.

Letters from Dr. Livingstone to private friends continue to be published. Two addressed to Mr. J. B. Braithwaite are forthcoming. The earlier letter is very closely written upon leaves cut out of the Doctor's Bombay cheque-book; and both carry indubitable evidence of their genuineness. In a postscript to a letter written long ago in Mayema, the country of the cannibals, Dr. Livingstone, on Jan. 8 last, wrote:—

"I am now anxious on another matter—the plan which I am about to advance of removing one of the English settlements of the west coast, by voluntary emigration of the native Christians, to a healthy spot on this side of the continent. When I say English settlement I don't mean a settlement of English people, but one of those establishments in the West which have fulfilled their end. The settlements referred to have fully accomplished the ends of their establishment in the total suppression of the slave trade wherever their influence extended. Now, the slave trade is as rife on the east coast as ever it was on the west, and we have none of the



MR. H. M. STANLEY, OF NEW YORK, THE FINDER OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

moral influence which Christian establishments carry along with them. . . . Were they directed to come from our own settlements to Mombas, which is ours already, they would bring the moral element, which in the Moslem inhabitants is dormant, and ultimately frown down the mean duplicity which now enables our Banian British subjects to carry on by their money all the slave trade that is carried on. The only additional expense to what is now incurred would be the passages of the officials in men-of-war. The success of missions in the west is unquestionable, and the cessation of the slave trade all around the settlements is worth all the expense which has been borne by Government and missionary societies. Let us have these instruments here. Whenever English missionaries are established traders are welcomed and protected. . . . We need native Christians to diffuse morality. . . . I have still a little work before me to make a complete finish up of the sources of the Nile. I have lost a deal of time and money by a Banian called Ludha. . . . It has entailed a tramping of 1800 miles on me; but all will come right at last, I hope."

## WESLEYAN CHURCH, TORONTO.

The new Metropolitan Church of the Wesleyan religious society at Toronto, Canada West, is a handsome pile of buildings, erected at a cost of 130,000 dollars; the architect was Mr. Henry Langley, of that city. The style of architecture is fourteenth century Gothic, of a French character; but, in

the centre of the south front, a massive tower rises to the height of 180 ft., and dominates the whole. We give an illustration of this building, which is considered a great ornament to Toronto. The principal entrance is under the tower, by a doorway with stone columns; but there is a porch and door at each side, leading to the galleries. In the rear of the church is a chapel and lecture-room. The church has room for an audience of 2000 souls. Their pastor is the Rev. G. Cochrane, frequently assisted by the Rev. Morley Punshon, M.A., who has been President of the Wesleyan Conference.

## THE UMRITSUR TRAINING INSTITUTION.

The Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, of which Lord Shaftesbury is President, while the Duke of Argyll, Earl Russell, Lord Lawrence, and Sir Charles Trevelyan are Vice-Presidents, long since established at Umritsur, in the Punjab, a training institution for native teachers. Umritsur, the "Lake of Immortality," so named from the holy tank, on which the celebrated Sikh Temple stands, was founded by one of the earlier Sikh Gooroo, and has ever been regarded with great reverence by all of the Sikh persuasion. It is but thirty-two miles from Lahore, with which it is connected by railway; and while Lahore has always been the head-quarters of the Punjab Government, whether Mogul, Sikh, or British, Umritsur has latterly become the commercial, and for the Sikhs is the religious, capital. Its population, which exceeds 120,000,

is about a fourth larger than that of Lahore, where in commercial and manufacturing activity it is second only to Delhi. It will, therefore, be perceived that no more suitable position could have been selected for the training institution of the Christian Vernacular Education Society. During many years this institution laboured under the disadvantage of insufficient accommodation; but it has now been supplied with a commodious and imposing building, which has been erected from funds contributed by the public and the Government. Under skilful and untiring supervision of the Principal, Mr. Rodgers, this institution occupies a very important position amongst the educational institutions of the province. There is, perhaps, no part of India in which vernacular and Oriental teaching is more highly appreciated than in the Punjab. Within the last few years the chiefs and gentry, dissatisfied with the Calcutta University, chiefly on account of the low position assigned by it to Oriental studies, have subscribed liberally for the Lahore University College, in which those studies are to be allowed a prominent place. In this respect, therefore, the aims of the Vernacular Education Society are quite in accordance with the wishes of the people, though they cannot, of course, be expected at present to appreciate its main object, that of disseminating Christian instruction. They do not, however, present any active opposition; and a decided Christian influence is, without doubt, largely going forth from the institution. Already, up to the date of the latest report, twenty young men had left it to become teachers in various parts of the Punjab.



## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Parliament is released from its labours, and the journals are liberated from the yoke of "Debates." There still lingers in the minds of the less instructed a belief that there is a difficulty in filling a newspaper; and semi-benevolent persons, eager to obtain an opportunity of airing their crotchets, are often good enough to apprise an editor that he must be glad of matter in the dull season. It is not profitable to attempt to enlighten such people. But it may be pointed out that the newspapers become eminently readable when Absolute Wisdom is slaying grouse, and space is afforded for things somewhat in advance, intellectually, of discussions on whether folk have a right to be thirsty after midnight, and as to what sort of gag is the best for a free and independent elector. Already we have had some admirable and interesting articles on topics of real importance, and if I specially mention papers on the art of modern warfare, it is chiefly because these are types of what I mean: there have been several publications of almost equal excellence. But all the same the journals, however readable, will be but carelessly read for the next two months. Paterfamilias, perhaps, over his after-breakfast cigar, will for a week or two continue his town habit of steady perusal of the paper, but he will soon get demoralised by easy living and fresh air, and he will fail to grip the meaning of a paragraph at a glance, and then he will declare that there is Nothing in the Papers, and go and improve his mind by counting the number of bathing-machines that are out, or listening to the lying yarn of a greedy old boatman. It is quite right that he should do both, or anything else that amuses him harmlessly, but he ought not to abuse the papers, which are sedulously prepared for him by men for whom the August "shines no holiday." I trust there is no ill-temper manifest in these remarks: they are, however, written in a locality mentioned by Dean Swift—

For poets, you can never want 'em,  
Spread through Augusta Trinobantum.

We have made up our minds to believe that it is a fine sight, that of the yards manned; so there is no use in taking the other view. I own to the private feeling that the spectacle is not fine, and that the idea which originally suggested it was stupid. The outlines of a rig are beautiful, and are destroyed rather than embellished by rows of bluejackets. The men look like boys playing a dull game, and they are not displaying any of a sailor's qualities except the power of standing on high without being giddy. It might be called sentimental to object to the turning a body of splendid and intelligent fellows into helpless dummies, so we will not press that point. I have written heresy enough. But two sailors were killed the other day at Weymouth, and the weather was so severe that it would have been no matter for wonder had more accidents happened among men who were three hours aloft. My lamented friend Captain Cowper Coles told me, on board the Royal Sovereign, at Spithead, on July 17, 1867, the day the Sultan visited the fleet, that, even if there were no accidents from a manning, a number of men were always on the sick-list next day from the effect produced on their nerves. Of course, a sailor with nerves is a creature to be ridiculed, and ridicule is easy, and it will be clever to say that extra grog has something to do with the matter; in fact, the suggestion ought to evoke much facetiousness. But that is what Cowper Coles said, and so I will be audacious enough to add that it may be a question whether it is worth while to run the risk of throwing away an A.B.'s life for the sake of a ceremony.

Simultaneously with the hearing that the Japanese Ambassador, Prince Terashima, has been presented at Court, we read that a railway is open and at work in Japan. It is only a short line, but it is a beginning. Let us hope that the Prince, who understands English perfectly, will not be so disgusted at the accounts daily served up of accidents and offences on our own lines, as to be induced to write to his Royal master advising him to discourage the steam-dragon. Perhaps, however, they manage these things better in Japan. The inhabitants of that region are "naturally ingenious," therefore it would not occur to them to keep a sentinel at work many hours longer than nature permits him to be watchful; they have a "high character for honesty," therefore they would not sell a man a ticket for first-class comforts, and then cram his carriage with drunken cads; they "love veracity," therefore they would not promise that he should arrive at a certain point at a given time, bring him there an hour later, and insult him if he complained; they are "Pagans," therefore it is not necessary for them to show respect to the Sabbath by making the travelling worse on that day than on any other. An authority adds that "their language has no known relation to any other." In this matter the railway men here and in Japan may have something in common, for one is unaware what language has any relation to the zoological utterances by howling out which the British official is supposed to apprise us of the names of stations.

Mr. Charles Sumner is a gentleman of literary accomplishments, and he possesses, I believe, one of the finest libraries in America. Yet his recommendation of Mr. Horace Greeley for the Presidency, in preference to General Grant, would not seem to show that he sets great store by tuition. "Horace Greeley," says Mr. Sumner, "was born to poverty, and educated himself in a printing-office. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense." That America gave her President his training is actually imputed as a reproach to her and to him. Does not this savour a little of the style of an eminent English Reformer, *temp.* Henry VI.? "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school. It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such other abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear." It is difficult to know to what section of thoughtful men Mr. Sumner's argument can be addressed, and if we fail to overcome that difficulty we are left to a conclusion of a highly uncomplimentary sort.

A curious thing—possibly true—is reported in regard to theatricals at Moscow. I read that during the performance the actors put themselves on the most intimate terms with the spectators, and conversation frequently takes place between the amusers and the amused. I suppose this is the case only at the national theatres, which are not affected by the higher class. But I do not know that the habit, with certain restrictions, might not tend to help an evening through pleasantly. A few clever people in the dress-circle might brighten up the dialogue in a dull play. Then criticism, hot and hot, could be served out, the erring performer might have his blunders pointed out to him on the spot, and he might be encouraged by such remarks as "That is much better," "There is stuff in you, after all." On the other hand, a foolish audience might be told that it applauded in the wrong place, or that it was not paying attention to the best scene in the play. Will a manager allow the experiment to be tried now town is empty?

## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

### BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX.

The British Association of Science, by holding its annual congress this year at Brighton, has made it convenient that we should, in the present week's number of our Journal, give some Illustrations of the neighbourhood; as well as a View of that pleasant and populous seaside town, which is so familiarly associated with the metropolis as to be often called London-super-Mare.

The county of Sussex, which was, as its name denotes, the ancient kingdom of the South Saxons, extends about seventy-six miles from Hampshire on the west to Kent on the east, and its greatest breadth, from Tunbridge Wells to Beachy Head, is twenty-seven miles, but it has a coast line of nearly ninety miles on the English Channel. Between the Hampshire boundary and Beachy Head, a length of fifty-three miles, the range of bold chalk hills, called the South Downs, rises parallel to the sea-shore, approaching it closely near Brighton and Eastbourne, but leaving a wide tract of fertile plain about Arundel and Chichester, on the coast line to Portsmouth. Farther inland, in the vast hollow lying between the South Downs and the chalk hills of Surrey, is that fertile, well-wooded, but waterless, district called the Weald. It was, in the olden time, one great forest, that of Anderida, which extended from the marsh of Pevensey Level to the Gwent or open country of middle Hampshire, embracing large portions of that shire and of Surrey and Kent, as well as most of Sussex. Eastward of Pevensey Flat, at Hastings, there is high ground again close to the sea; but, instead of the chalk cliffs seen elsewhere on this coast, it consists of sandstone mixed with clay and calcareous grit, being the end of the Forest Ridge, which occupies the northern part of this county, rising conspicuously at Heathfield and at Crowborough in Ashdown Forest, and reaching to near East Grinstead and Horsham. All that forest country of ancient Sussex abounded in ironstone, which was worked at numerous furnaces and forges till about 200 years ago; and this accounts for the destruction of the woods, charcoal having been everywhere used by the iron-workers. The easterly corner of Sussex, about Winchelsea and Rye, has experienced strange alterations in the state of the shore, the sea having abandoned those places which were once notable seaports.

The history of Sussex is of much importance to that of England at large. Here the Romans, landing from Gaul, built two great fortresses near the coast, at Chichester and at Pevensey, which were captured by the Saxons, under Ælla and his three sons, in 477. The Normans, under their Duke William, landed at Pevensey in 1066, when they defeated and slew King Harold at Senlac, now called Battle. In the civil war of Henry III.'s reign, between the King and the Barons led by Simon de Montfort, the battle of Lewes, fought in 1264, was an event of great consequence. But the later annals of this county have been more peaceful than of some midland and north or west Border shires. It has witnessed in the last two centuries remarkable industrial and social changes—having lost its iron manufactures and its commercial ports, in the manner above noticed, while it has attained a high degree of agricultural prosperity, and its coast towns have become the favourite marine resort of visitors in quest of health or pleasure.

Brighton, or Brighthelmstone, the largest mere watering-place in the world, having a fixed population of 86,000, including Hove, with an average of 25,000 visitors, has sprung from a mean little village within less than a century. The commencement of its good luck was just ninety years ago, when George Prince of Wales stayed there a few days, with his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, who had gone for sea-bathing, as some physicians of that time advised, or to drink the Wick chalybeate spring. It was in 1736 that the first visitor came for medicinal relief; but the place was of no account till 1784, in which year the Prince began to build his fantastic Pavilion, of mongrel Asiatic device called Chinese, and brought down a swarm of fashionable idlers, running to and fro in fast coaches. It is just fifty miles from London; they used to do it in four hours, by the road through Sutton, Reigate, and Cuckfield. The present aspect of Brighton is so familiar to everybody that description is quite needless. The sea front, which stretches nearly three miles along the shore of the bay, and rises with the cliffs at the east end, is shown in our two-page Engraving. Hove, a suburb, now almost part of Brighton, is at the western extremity, on the Shoreham road; Kemp Town, built forty years ago by the late Mr. Thomas Reed Kemp, finishes Brighton in the opposite direction. The Old and New Steyne, with the adjacent gardens in the Level, at the bottom of a valley that breaks the range of the Downs, form an opening which divides Brighton into two unequal portions. The hills behind the Western Road are covered with neat rows of houses; but all the fine buildings of the town are in the sea front; its palatial hotels and stately mansions of regular London style reminding us of Knightsbridge or Bayswater. The Pavilion, abandoned by Royalty, was bought for £53,000 by the Town Council, and is used for concerts, exhibitions, and public meetings, as this week by the British Association. The Chain Pier, constructed in 1823, and the new Western Pier, the Aquarium, which has been opened this week, as well as the Racecourse, on the high down to the north east, are readily discerned. But the most attractive sight in Brighton is the lively scene along the King's-road and Esplanade when thronged with gaily-dressed people on foot, in carriages, or on horseback, in the height of the season. It is like one side of Piccadilly, confronted by the open sea-beach, where at the same time, indeed on any fine day of summer or autumn, may be seen a different spectacle of men, women, and children, taking their ease and pleasure on the shingly or sandy margin of the great salt waters. This contrast is very piquant, and cannot be matched in any other place in Great Britain. A sociable holiday seems to reign here for ever, without any tokens of maritime commerce, such as meet the eye in other towns on the coast. It is not like a provincial town, but London-super-Mare. The old Saxon Bishop Brighthelm, whose name was originally given to this place, would be much surprised if he could be called back to see it now. He would find plenty of churches, not to say chapels. St. Peter's, at the head of the Steyne, St. Michael's and St. Paul's, in West-street, are modern edifices. The old church of St. Nicholas was restored in 1853, as a memorial of the late Duke of Wellington, who used to attend this place of worship in his boyhood, when a pupil of the Vicar. In the chantry is a Wellington monument, which is a cross 18 ft. high, inscribed with the names of the Duke's victories, and bearing a figure of St. George in a canopied niche at the top. In the churchyard here is buried Phoebe Hessel, a manly woman who served as a soldier and fought at Fontenoy, living afterwards to the age of 108; Mrs. Crouch, the actress, and Captain Tettersell, who helped Charles II. to escape from England after the battle of Worcester, are also interred here.

The county town of Sussex is Lewes, eight miles from

Brighton, on the banks of the Ouse, and on the steep side of a hill in the heart of the South Downs, close to Mount Caburn and Mount Harry. The ruins of the ancient Castle and those of the Priory of St. Pancras are of great antiquarian interest. They bear witness to the feudal power and wealth of William Earl de Warenne, the husband of William the Conqueror's daughter Gundrada. He built the Castle for himself and his heirs, the priory for a community of monks from Cluny, recommended by Archbishop Lanfranc. The chief tower of the Castle is occupied by the local museum of the Sussex Archaeological Society. These ruins have a striking aspect, and a fine view is obtained from the summit of the tower. The Priory ruins are included within private gardens. Here did King Henry III. spend the night before his signal defeat by the Barons. The battle was fought on the side of Mount Harry, west of the town. Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I., was taken prisoner, and Magna Charta was confirmed. In Southover Church are preserved the leaden coffins and mortal remains of the first Earl de Warenne and his Countess, removed here from the Priory in 1845, with the tombstone of Gundrada, bearing an epitaph in Latin verse.

Bramber Castle, near Steyning, is a little further from Brighton than Lewes, but in the opposite direction. This Norman fortress, on the site of a palace of the South Saxon kings, was designed to command the passage to or from the seacoast along the river Adur—as Lewes Castle was intended to shut the valley of the Ouse, and Arundel that of the Arun. It is probable that the Norman conquerors fortified this strip of the Sussex coast with a view to holding it, in case of need, against an insurrection of the inland English, and thereby securing their communications with Normandy. The range of South Downs, only broken through by the three small rivers above named, might form an effectual rampart; while the estuaries of those rivers were then in a condition to form useful harbours. Bramber was held by William de Braose, whose descendants afterwards gained high places for themselves on the Welsh and on the Scottish Borders, under the altered name of Brus or Bruce. The old Keep Tower, with the most full of trees all round it, and the masonry half buried in mounds of green turf, is extremely picturesque.

Arundel, too, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, is worthy of a visit. The river Arun, from near the port of Littlehampton, is still navigable, and is connected with the Wey, which flows past Guildford to the Thames. Arundel, with the earldom, was granted by William the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, who commanded the Breton auxiliaries at the Battle of Hastings. Of the Norman castle, besieged by King Stephen, the grand old keep is still to be seen; it is of circular shape, with walls 8 ft. to 10 ft. thick, standing upon an artificial mound 100 ft. high. The outer castle walls, 30 ft. high and from 6 ft. to 12 ft. thick, inclose an area of five acres and a half. Arundel Castle stood a siege in the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century. The modern castellated edifice, built at the end of the eighteenth century, is of superb size, containing several fine apartments. The parish church of Arundel, including the chapel of an old college or priory, has the tombs of the Fitzalans, who possessed the earldom and estates from 1243 till 1580, when they passed by marriage to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. The gardens, park, and dairy attached to Arundel Castle are kept in beautiful order.

Returning to the neighbourhood of Brighton, we look at Shoreham, the port at the mouth of the Adur, where Charles II. embarked for his flight, in 1651, having lain concealed at an inn still extant in Brighton. Old Shoreham church is a cruciform building, almost wholly Norman. The church of New Shoreham, too, is of curious antiquity; but much of it is of the Early English style. Near this place, at Lancing, is St. Nicholas College, one of the first establishments of the Rev. Canon Woodard for middle-class education. At Hurstpierpoint and Ardingley, both places in the same county, are the allied institutions of different grades.

The South Downs come to an end at Beachy Head, which, not far from Eastbourne, rises to the height of 575 ft. above the sea. On the flat coast of Pevensey Bay, where the Norman conquerors landed, Sept. 28, 1066, are the ruins of the castle built by Robert de Mortain, Duke William's half-brother, within the lines of the ancient Roman fortress of Anderida. It afterwards belonged to the Norman family of De Aquila, and then fell to the Crown, but is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman walls, 12 ft. thick, are built of flint and hard cement, with a facing of squared stones and coping or bonding of red tiles. They are from 24 ft. to 30 ft. high, strengthened with solid buttress towers, and inclose a space of twelve acres. The Norman castle, surrounded by those more ancient walls, was rebuilt at the end of the thirteenth century. Four or five miles north of Pevensey, across the Level, is the village of Hurstmonceux, with the remains of another old castle, founded by Waleran de Monceux, from whose descendants it passed to the Fiennes, who became the Lords Dacre. More recently the manor belonged to Dr. Hare, Bishop of Chichester; and one of his family, Archdeacon Hare, was rector of the parish church. The grand gateway, with its two towers 81 ft. high, is the best part of Hurstmonceux Castle.

Battle, seven miles inland from Hastings, has of course received its name from the great historical conflict of Oct. 14, 1066, before which the place was called Senlac. The third volume of Mr. E. A. Freeman's admirable work, "History of the Norman Conquest," narrates the whole campaign. William the Conqueror, according to the vow he had made, ordered an abbey to be built on the spot where he had won the kingdom of England. It was consecrated in 1095 by Archbishop Anselm, in the presence of King William Rufus, and became one of the richest in England. The inmates were Benedictine monks; the architect of this building was one of that order from Marmoutiers, William Faber, who had been a knight of Duke William's army at the battle. The gatehouse, the abbot's hall, and the almonry or hospital for pilgrims, are still in good preservation. The Duke of Cleveland is the present owner of this place.

Towards the eastern extremity of Sussex, distant from Hastings respectively nine miles and thirteen, are the two little decayed towns of Winchelsea and Rye, once very famous. The old original Winchelsea was an important seaport town upon a low flat island or peninsula. It was knocked to pieces in the Barons' War, after the victory of Prince Edward at Evesham; and an inundation of the sea, in 1287, completed its demolition. Its site is now entirely submerged. New Winchelsea was then built on the hill above, and grew to a high degree of commercial importance in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was attacked by French ships in troops in 1359, in 1377, and in 1380, when much damage was done to the town. But it was strongly fortified, with a steep cliff on three sides and a moat on the fourth, high walls and gates. Singularly enough, the decline of this second town of Winchelsea was due to the reverse of that cause by which the first town of Winchelsea had been destroyed. The sea retired from the port below, and the town lost its maritime trade. It is now but the empty shell of a town, with some remnants of ancient grandeur. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, and the chapel of the Franciscan convent, must



have been handsome buildings. The old gates of the town, the Pipewell Gate and the Strand Gate, have a striking look amidst the signs of present desolation. It was at the Strand Gate that Edward I. nearly lost his life, by his horse taking fright and leaping over the ramparts into the moat, while the King was looking at his ships on the sea. From this hill at Winchelsea did Edward III.'s Queen, with her ladies, behold the sea-fight between her husband's fleet and that of the Spaniards, Aug. 29, 1350. Two of her sons, the Black Prince and John of Gaunt, were with their father in that naval battle, which could easily be seen from the shore.

The town of Rye, contemporary with Old Winchelsea, still possesses a small harbour, formed by the confluence of the Rother with two other streams; but the sea is two miles farther away than it was of yore. The Ypres tower, at the south-east angle of the town, was built in Stephen's reign by William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, at which time the sea flowed just under the rock where the tower stands. The church, a fine old edifice, and the Land Gate of the town, are the only remaining objects of antiquarian interest beside the Ypres Tower. Rye is distinguished by having given refuge to many of the French Huguenot refugees in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and by the favour which that Queen showed to the town. It is, moreover, the birthplace of Fletcher, the dramatic poet (of the literary firm Beaumont and Fletcher). It is well known that Rye and Winchelsea, in the days of their maritime prosperity, were important members of the Cinque Ports naval league. Among the Kent and Sussex coast towns, Winchelsea contributed ten ships, Rye five, and Hastings three to that association for the service of the Crown in time of war. Sufficient has been said of the past and present glories of Sussex, which may fitly be recalled to memory by the excursion parties from Brighton, after the scientific discussions of the British Association.

## THE THEATRES.

### RESUME OF THE SEASON.

The close of the season is distinguished by the temporary shutting of several out of the multitude of theatres that now undertake to contribute to the amusement of the London public, leaving only few houses open at the West-End, and those at the opposite quarter which contrive to exist through the year working for audiences as eager for entertainment in the summer as in the winter. Of these oriental establishments, one magnificent house benefits by the successes of the occident; and whatsoever has gained a triumph there is sure to be repeated in the East. All that is good culminates at the Standard. No wonder, therefore, that the excellent company of the Lyceum, with their drama of "Bells," headed by Mr. Irving, have realised a reception which imparts, as it were, a new life to a work that had already lived out its term on the stage where it was first produced.

This production, adapted by Mr. Leopold Lewis from "Le Juif Polonais" of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, is indebted for its success to the adapter. A previous version of it had been tried at the Royal Alfred Theatre, and met with but slender encouragement, though arranged by a practised hand and tolerably well acted. The skill and judgment evinced by Mr. Lewis were superior to an extent sufficient to explain and justify the result. He has manifested, too, some strength of mind in resisting the recommendation of certain minute critics who suspected, as their manner is, that the spectral apparatus of the first act injuriously anticipated the dénouement of the third. We have already remarked upon this point that Shakspeare, in his treatment of apparitions, always respected the law of duality. More appearances than one are requisite to beget the required credibility, without which such incidents must be comparatively inefficient. Moreover, it is not advisable to make needless alterations after the first night. We have no doubt that Mr. Lee's play of "Ordeal by Touch," at the Queen's, suffered from this injudicious practice. Utterly mistaking the proper character of this exceedingly witty drama, nothing would satisfy the author's meddling advisers but a rearrangement of the first two acts, by which they were blended into one, and a tableau lost that originally ended the initial act. Inconsistencies, too, ensued, in consequence of the alteration, which were not such trifles as they appeared. And all this damage was ventured because the two initial acts were voted to be scenes of epigrammatic dialogue, and the final three those of action; wherefore, by an express canon of criticism especially made for the occasion, it was held expedient to change the relative proportions, and so modify the character of the construction. They were changed; and of what was a light and effective comedy, rather elegant in its design and treatment, there proceeded a heavy four-act melodrama, of which gradually audiences grew intolerant. Such are the dangers attendant on alterations suggested by outsiders.

While dealing with this house we may briefly refer to the "Hinko" of Mr. G. W. Wills—a tragic drama, strong, eloquent, full of situations, and remarkably well acted. The same gentleman, but not with the same success, has meddled with Euripides and Legouvé, and given a new version of "Medea," in which Miss Bateman has won classic laurels. The whole affair, however, was somewhat superfluous, as precisely the same thing had been some few years ago completely done—a powerful version, indeed, which still retains possession of the boards. This reminds us of a translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein," that some idle gentlemen who received for it due castigation in the *Quarterly Review*, undertook after that of Coleridge—a rendering which the best critics have esteemed to be rather superior than inferior to the original. Labours of this kind are failures from their very inception. Better, for all parties, it is that our authors who are able should exert their own unprompted invention. Mr. Wells, in one instance, has done this, and, in conjunction with Dr. W. Marston, constructed, under the title of "Broken Spells," a really new and original drama which, produced at the Court Theatre, commanded the genuine applause of the critics, for it was not only exceedingly well written but well acted. Mr. Tom Taylor, too, may be accredited with an original drama, entitled "Dead or Alive"—the plot borrowed and altered from Balzac—which has decided merits as an acting play. But these works and authors have been exceeded in elevation and execution by the comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea," and by Mr. Gilbert, who has shown poetic verve and skill in the composition of blank verse that distinguish his from all other recent attempts in the like kind, and give promise of still more goodly work in the future.

Revels have also during the season been attempted. The "Cymbeline" of Shakspeare, with Mr. Ryder as Iachimo, however, did not prove very attractive. The fact is that the British public will, in such performances, accept only the highest histrionic art, and managers would fare better with original works of living authors, if only they would so plan to produce them as to beget the requisite public taste. Comic revels have prospered better than tragic ones, and Mr. J. S. Clarke has added to his repertoire the character of Paul Pry, and to his reputation by his excellent and elaborate style of embodiment. Mr. Boucicault has played the part of the Irish

landlord in Colman's comedy of "John Bull," and given new reason for his admirers to be gratified. He has also announced his intention of early reopening Covent-Garden Theatre with an Oriental piece, entitled "Babil and Beejoo," for which we hear that the most extensive arrangements are in preparation, which will occupy the whole evening. It is understood the work possesses great variety, and as a spectacle has never been excelled, perhaps never equalled. The past season, therefore, has not only proved prolific in itself, but has teemed with promise which is likely to render illustrious the coming season. We had almost forgotten to mention Mr. Charles Reade's comedy of "Shilly-Shally," adapted from Mr. Anthony Trollope's romance of "Ralph the Heir." We regret that a difference has arisen between these gentlemen in regard to the little drama, but doubt not, after Mr. Reade's explanation, that Mr. Trollope will ultimately express himself well satisfied with the result of proceedings which have appeared to him exceptional, mainly on account of his distance from the scene of operations. A good piece, with dialogue above the average, has been produced, written by Mr. Paul Meritt, and entitled "Thad; or, Linked by Love." At Drury Lane the drama for the next season is provided by Mr. Andrew Halliday, and is founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Altogether, the facts of the season sufficiently show that in England the dramatic spirit is not really dead, and that it merely requires the intelligent capitalist to secure its thorough revival. The necessary onus must lie upon him, for we cannot conceal either from ourselves or from him that he has to create a public. Modern audiences, from their exceedingly miscellaneous character, need cautious and careful education, and the manager will require faith in himself in order to excite the requisite faith in them. What is wanted by the drama in the way of art he must first know, not expect that they should teach him, either by first-night receptions or prolonged runs. He must co-operate with such authors as have not only aspiring views, but correct notions of what a national drama ought to be, and produce their best work, and that only. At present audiences are most readily to be attracted by opéra bouffe, as the great success of "Geneviève de Brabant" and "Le Roi Carotte," abundantly testifies; and they can only be taught a more elevated style of thinking by the union of money and merit in the production of exhibitions calculated to satisfy the judgment of people of taste and refinement. To effect a change like this a serious expenditure will be required in the first instance, and the experience of an entire season may be needful for the guidance even of a highly competent theatrical management before any profit can arise from such a venture. But what great merchant business can be initiated and carried on without great advances, indomitable energies, and consummate judgment? Such a drama as this country deserves is a mighty and supremely important thing, and the requisite arrangements for it must be made on a scale of correspondent expense, superintended by an intellect possessed of the most cultivated taste.

## NEW BOOKS.

The style in which folk chat across the walnuts and the wine or converse one with another by means of friendly letters will give a pretty fair idea of the manner in which descriptions are for the most part set forth and incidents narrated in the two large volumes entitled *Other Countries*, by Major William Morrison Bell (Chapman and Hall). The style is a pleasant one and a readable; and, though the austere man may sometimes consider it to border upon levity and flippancy, the majority of readers would probably prefer it to one more elevated and at the same time pretentious. In the case of the illustrations, too, although some of them are even elaborate and all of them perfectly presentable, there are several, not to say a great many or most, which bear a strong family likeness to those free-and-easy sketches with which a tolerably skilful draughtsman, having a tendency towards caricature, will frequently interrupt the main thread of his periodical epistolary budgets sent to relatives or acquaintances at a distance. So much the better, does anyone say? Very good. And now for what the gallant-author has to tell as to whether he went and what he saw. In respect of his whither, he did what nine persons out of ten (more or less) make a point of doing nowadays: in fact, he went round the world. It is a curious thing that both his extensive voyage and his written account are stated to have been equally unpremeditated; nor is it very easy to discover how the power which compels all creatures to its will caused him to be the involuntary achiever of two notable feats. The first of them seems to have owed its origin to a movement somewhat mysteriously alluded to in the first few words of his first chapter: "In the year 1868 a regiment of hussars embarked on the troop-ship Serapis . . . bearing, on this occasion, in round numbers, 1700 souls," which is the way in which "a tale of mystery," with a complicated plot, is not uncommonly begun. As for the second, there is small reason for wishing to know "how it did eventuate." It should be enough for the public to learn that they are indebted to the author, whatever may have prompted him to write, for a very lively and entertaining narrative, slightly marred at the conclusion by a sudden access of that raging humour which sometimes drives the best of men and the most unpretentious and charming of writers to the employment of rhapsody and apostrophe. It may also, perhaps, be thought that the gallant author might have passed Trafalgar without stopping to show how dramatic a sketch he can give us of a not unfamiliar naval engagement and the death of a hero whose fate it has certainly not been to remain hitherto as uncelebrated as the brave who lived before Agamemnon. Let us hurry him on to Aden, and thence to Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Sreenugger, the Himalayas, Simla, and Calcutta. At Calcutta the author encountered some excellent friends, whose assistance was also vouchsafed to him at many other places, of which the names will serve to mark his route—at Madras, Galle, Colombo, Kandy, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Launceston, Hiogo, Yokohama, San Francisco, Montreal, and New York. The friends are known to travellers by the appellation of "circular notes." The author's observations have apparently not given him a high idea of the conciliatory or even civilised behaviour of English travellers, for what he saw "at a tea-house in the village of Yeoso" extorts from him the candid exclamation, "How I should hate us if I were a Jap!" He considers that the great want of Australia is gentlemen; and he tells an anecdote which certainly goes to prove that high office does not make a man a gentleman any more than the cowl makes the monk.

To the desirable little volumes forming the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" has lately been added *Juvenal*, by Edward Walford, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons). The gentleman to whom the task was intrusted has for a long while had the reputation of being a scholar, and a ripe and good one; and he has produced a work which contains a great many sound remarks and criticisms, and which cannot fail to be read both with pleasure and to profit.

As to the method he has adopted, so much depends upon what one considers to be the scope intended by the projectors of the series. If he had understood his province to be to bring the life, the times, the utterances, and the style of Juvenal as completely and as vividly as possible before English readers, innocent of Latin, here, as some people may fancy, was an excellent opportunity. Next to nothing is known of Juvenal's life, so that a single page suffices for that; he lived at an age when provocatives of satire are to be found on nearly every page of Roman history, so that a historical summary might well have been introduced as a preparation of the reader's mind; he stood and stands alone in his own niche amongst the Roman poets, so that there was no occasion to place him side by side, for contrast or comparison, with any other man, or Horace or another; his works are not of that voluminousness which is the chief reason, it is believed, and is certainly a very good one, for not allowing the "Ancient Classics" in general to speak more for themselves, so that every satire might have had its argument explained, its whole contents epitomised, and liberal samples of its poetical worth exhibited by the aid of Dryden, Gifford, and others; and, lastly, to give a more perfect idea of the Roman's style, Dr. Johnson's noble imitations might have been printed side by side with translations of the original, or, at any rate, copious extracts from either. It is true that Mr. Walford has discoursed of morals, and philosophy, and religion, and what not at Rome, and has written learnedly about Juvenal and his imitators; but he writes more as a critic and as a lecturer of those who are not merely "English" readers than as an enlightener of those who have hitherto sat in utter darkness, and his method of arrangement is not such as will commend itself to everybody. Whilst he was in a critical mood, he might, instead of showing up Holyday's version, have pointed out the mistake in the lines—

Crispinus followed, daubed with more perfume—  
Thus early!—than two funerals consume!

The "duo funera" of the original means "two corpses," not "two funerals;" and the hit is then, of course, plainer and more severe, being levelled at the personal appearance of Crispinus, as well as at the quantity of scent he requires to make him sweet. Of the short biography attributed to Suetonius, the Latin text is probably very corrupt; but it is not easy to agree with Mr. Walford in his translation: "Paris the pantomime, and a poet of his time, &c.," ought surely to be "Paris the pantomime and his (Paris's) poet, &c.;" for Paris, we may infer, actually had a poet, just as the King of Bonny had (the "Poet Close" was he not called?), and that poet obtained military rank by attending to the injunction—

Ah! rather to the player your labours take,  
And at one lucky stroke your fortune make.

Moreover, "six months' military rank" has an odd appearance and sound; "six months' soldiering" looks far more like it.

In default of oil-paintings, such as artists with their wits about them, "with a little imagination, a little industry, and perhaps a dash of genius," might, but heretofore have not been inspired to, get hung upon the walls of the Royal Academy, a "volume of pen-and-ink sketches" has been put together and entitled *Authors at Work*, by Charles Pebody (William H. Allen and Co.). The sketches have already (all, or some of them) appeared—though, perhaps, in a less finished form—amongst the various papers contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and have, it may well be believed, met with great acceptance. A searching investigation might discover in them little more than extracts from different biographies, and old stories retold about Francis Jeffrey, Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Charles Lamb, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sydney Smith, Macaulay, Byron, Wordsworth, Tom Moore, and Sir James Mackintosh; but candour would acknowledge that the portraits have been well copied, well mounted, and well hung.

The close of the London season, which now sends many families to a seaside vacation from social engagements, will cause a fresh demand among the young ladies for new stories to read, and we cannot decline to tell them what books of this class remain upon our table. We find, indeed, but few that seem worthy of a serious critical examination; while there are several which may serve to pass an idle afternoon without much strain of thought and feeling. *Yarn-dale, an Unsensational Story* (3 vols., Longmans), presents a series of sketches of life in a Lancashire cotton-manufacturing town, with the experiences of a young Oxford-bred clergyman, the Rev. Charles Monkhouse, who has taken the cure of souls in the squalid suburb of Mudlington. The portraiture of its eccentric characters are highly coloured, but the author has really some knowledge of that district and its population. His humour is not of the finest quality, and he has no particular notion of a story; yet he may succeed in amusing some readers who have nothing better in hand. Much higher regard is due to *A Woman's Faith*, by the author of "Ethel" (3 vols., Sampson, Low, and Co.), which is the story of a true love whose course did not always run smooth—that of Margaret Herapath for Richard Brandon. It relates their first meeting at Rome, their separation, and the fatal misunderstanding that led him then to form another connection, with results which he concealed from her when they met again in England and became husband and wife; the painful consequences of this guilty secret on his part, the terrible crisis at its discovery, the final triumph of her constancy and forgiving charity, the restoration of their mutual confidence, and the serene security of their later married life. We recommend this story as one of the best published in the present season.

Another tale of considerable interest is one in two volumes, *Christina North*, by E. M. Archer (Macmillan). This young lady, whose family fortunes have been ruined by the errors of her deceased father, lives with her mother and grandfather in a very quiet retirement. Her cousin, Bernard Oswestry, and Captain Cleasby, the young proprietor of the estate that her father lost, and the Rev. Mr. Warde, Rector of the village, successively aspire to her hand. They are in turn encouraged and disappointed, but through no fault of hers, the obstacles to their hope arising from circumstances over which she has no control, or from her discovering that she never ought to have listened to their suit. After all this, she does the only thing that remains possible for a due sentimental finish to the story—she dies gently away.

The most noticeable articles in an average number of the *Quarterly Review* are a severe attack on the competitive system in public appointments and a searching criticism of Mr. Stuart Mill. The former is the work of a thorough partisan; the latter, on the other hand, displays an ingenuousness and a cordial good feeling seldom found in the *Quarterly's* strictures on its opponents. The writer's conclusion is "Mr. Mill is much more eminent as a man than he is as a philosopher." The article on the Reign of Terror in France contains many interesting particulars. The genial archaeology of the article on pilgrimages, and the anecdotic liveliness of the review of M. Taine's description of England, belong to departments of criticism in which the *Quarterly* reigns unrivalled.





THE FLEET OF IRONCLADS AT PORTLAND HARBOUR.





AN IRISH FAIR.

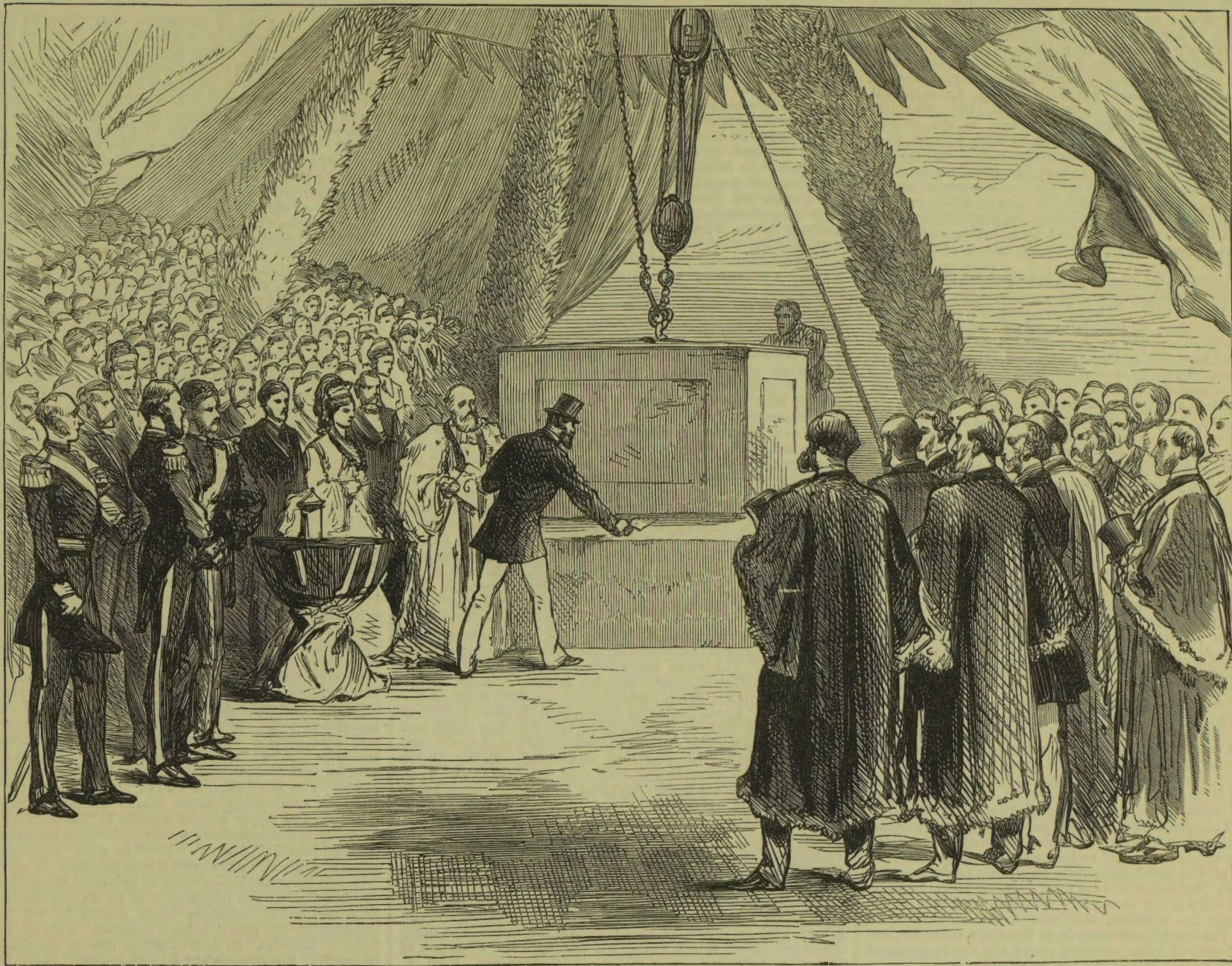




"CROSSING THE BROOK."

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY COUPIL AND CO.





THE PRINCE OF WALES FIXING THE LAST STONE OF THE PORTLAND BREAKWATER.

### COMPLETION OF PORTLAND BREAKWATER.

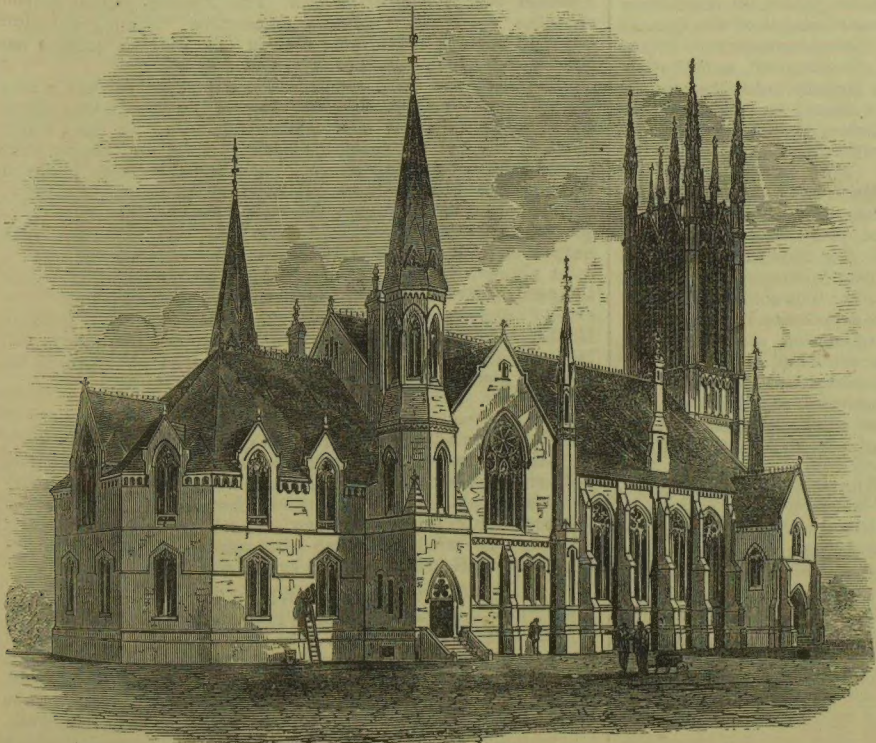
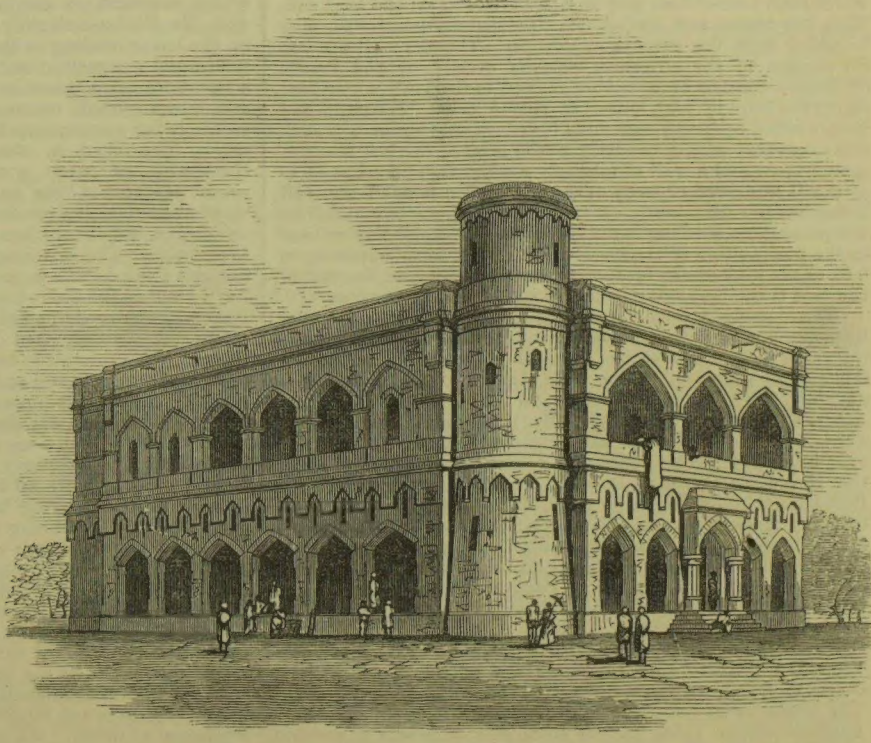
On Saturday last the Prince of Wales laid the finishing stone of Portland Harbour Breakwater, the first stone of which was laid by his father twenty-three years ago. Of course, there is a difference in the mode in which these two operations were performed. On July 25, 1849, at a signal given by the late Prince Consort, the first stone was let go from the shears which held it suspended, and was allowed to plunge into the sea, at the bottom of which it found its appointed place. The last stone, as shown in our Illustration, has now been fixed in the parapet on the summit of this immense structure; the completion of which, and the presence of his Royal Highness, gave occasion for assembling the Channel and reserve squadrons in Portland Harbour. Some account of the breakwater must here be introduced.

The first idea of a breakwater at Portland appears to be

due to Mr. John Harvey, portmaster at Weymouth, who urged it upon the Admiralty so far back as 1794. Its history from that time is a history of Select Committees, and Minutes, and votes. First of all we find a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1843, recommending the subject of harbours of refuge to the attention of the Government; then, in 1844, a Treasury Minute, Sir Robert Peel being in office, recommended the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into eligible situations; then Commissioners, with Admiral Sir Byam Martin at the head of them, were appointed, and delivered in their report the same year, recommending harbours of refuge being formed at Dover, Portland, and Seaford, and giving their preference to the places in the order in which they are named; then, in 1846, surveys were made, and the case further and professionally reported on by the late Mr. James Rendel, C.E.; and, finally, Parliamentary powers were obtained for the purchase of land, and the preliminary works were begun in August, 1847, Mr. Rendel being engineer in

chief, and Mr. (now Sir John) Coode resident engineer. On the death of Mr. Rendel, in 1856, Sir John Coode became engineer in chief, and has so continued, though for the last few years the work, which was at first under the Board of Trade, has been altogether in the hands of the Admiralty, and of the director of works for that Board, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, R.E., C.B. The local Admiralty engineer of these works is Mr. J. O. Andrews, C.E. The total cost of the breakwater and harbour works, including the coaling establishment, jetties, and waterworks, has been £1,033,600, a sum which represents money paid to contractors and others, without reckoning what has been saved to the country by the employment upon this breakwater for the last twenty-three years of 600 convicts, for that is the average number which has been engaged.

The Portland prison was first established in the year 1848, Sir George Grey being at the time Home Secretary, and Sir Joshua Jebb Surveyor-General of Prisons. The object in view was twofold—first, the construction of the breakwater;

METROPOLITAN WESLEYAN CHURCH, TORONTO.  
SEE PAGE 161.CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR SOCIETY'S TRAINING INSTITUTION AT UMRITSUR.  
SEE PAGE 161.



secondly, the organisation of a system of industrial training for prisoners under sentence of penal servitude. The prison was built by contract; by the end of 1849 its complement had reached 1125, and was still further increased in subsequent years, the number for 1871 being 1564. The first year was devoted to preliminary works, but by 1850 the great work of excavating, quarrying, and loading the immense mass of stone required for the breakwater was fairly begun. Once started, it was carried on without interruption until 1862, when the quantity of stone daily required grew less, though it only ceased altogether last year. As much as 2300 tons of stone has been sent down the incline along the scaffold railway and tipped into the sea in one day; and the exact quantity excavated, quarried, loaded, and used for the breakwater mound reaches the immense total of 5,731,376 tons, to which must be added the 72,247 tons of dressed stone required for the pier-heads, &c. The west quarry, from which a portion only of this material was drawn, is of eighteen acres, excavated to a mean depth of 40 ft.

Besides building the breakwater, the convicts have executed a vast quantity of accessory and other work in the twenty-one years from 1850 to 1871. They have quarried and scabbled or dressed more than 114,000 additional tons of stone for the dockyard extension works at Portsmouth and Chatham, and for other and sundry War Department and prison works; and a body of men, gradually increasing from 120 in 1856 to 690 in 1863, have been employed on the Verne-hill fortifications, on the batteries on the East Weir, and on the various buildings and works connected with these. The labour done for the War Department is computed by the prison authorities at £32,312 17s. 8d. The routine work of the prison itself and the continued enlargement of the prison, including the erection of a church, schools, and gasworks, and the execution of various stonework for other prisons, has always absorbed a large number of the prisoners, and the labour of this gang is set down as, to the end of last year, worth no less than £158,840. The entire plant of tools and rolling stock has also been kept in order by the prisoners. Major Du Cane, R.E., the present Surveyor-General of Prisons, has ably superintended the working of the convict-labour system.

The breakwater is a great sea-wall, 100 ft. high from the bottom of the sea, and 300 ft. thick at the base, but narrower above, which stretches with a bend towards Weymouth, a mile and five-eighths from the east side of the island of Portland, and shelters from every wind an area of 6745 acres of water—namely, the space for anchorage or coaling of men-of-war, 1290 acres outside the five-fathom line, 1590 acres between three and five fathoms, 1758 acres between 12 ft. and 19 ft., and 2107 acres up to low-water level. The entire structure consists of an inner breakwater, 1900 ft. in length, divided from an outer or isolated breakwater, 6200 ft. in length, by an opening 400 ft. wide. The whole is built in nine to ten fathoms of water, the material used being rough blocks of Portland stone, quarried by convicts from the shore close by. This was loaded into trucks, which were run out on a scaffolding and tipped into the sea, the scaffolding being pushed forward as the reef of rocks rose above the water. The two parts of the breakwater form an obtuse angle, and the outlet occurs just before the angle of turning north, being so placed that ships going to sea in a northerly wind can pass at once through the opening, and take a fair breeze down Channel. The outer breakwater is, to the eye, a mere low line of rugged blocks of stone, showing above the sea in apparent disorder, just as they were tipped in from the trucks.

At the east end of the breakwater stands a solid circular granite fort, the eight 68-pounders of which have a commanding position. The great north fort of the breakwater is still more formidable. Its dimensions are 100 ft. in height, 400 ft. diameter at the base, and 200 ft. at the summit, standing in a depth of from 60 ft. to 70 ft. of rough sea water. The walls at the base consist of granite  $\frac{1}{4}$  ft. in thickness, and Portland stone 8 ft. wide, the former tapering at the summit to  $\frac{1}{4}$  ft., and the latter to 4 ft. The fort has three stories, the basement being set apart entirely for the reserve and expense magazines, with shot and shell stores; while the two upper stories are casemated mortar batteries, on each of the two tiers being mounted twenty-two of the heaviest guns. Sixteen 100-pounders are mounted at the embrasures on the summit, the guns numbering sixty altogether. The fort may be described as a ring of granite, exceeding 100 ft. in thickness, a courtyard 100 ft. diameter being in the centre. From the top of the structure the officers' quarters look on this inner court and the barrack-rooms below. The whole place is, in fact, an independent fortress, powerful in size, strength, and armament, and forms an important outwork to the land defences.

The inner or eastern breakwater has a round parapet and sea-wall, and at the summit are roadways divided into two platforms, one of which, on the inner side next the land, is 40 ft. in breadth and 12 ft. above the level of the sea, while the other is 18 ft. broad and 28 ft. above the sea, and rests on a series of arched recesses. Government stores, such as shot and coals, may be lodged in these recesses. A coal storehouse, in which 6000 tons of fuel may be housed, stands on the land end. With the cranes and coal-shoots provided a man-of-war may be coaled with the utmost expedition. The pier—which was the portion of the structure actually opened by the Prince of Wales—consists of a rubble mound carried up a few feet above the level of high water at spring tides. When it had been washed by heavy seas until it settled into shape, a trench was excavated within the body to the level of the low water of spring tides, and a wall of masonry erected therein. The face-course is composed of large ashlar blocks, the body of the wall being heavy rubble-work, set in mortar made of blue lias lime and pozzuolana, a volcanic ash from the vicinity of Naples, used in the composition of the best cement. The face-courses up to 6 ft. above high-water level are hewn granite, and the rest of the face is the best stone from the neighbouring quarries.

The combined naval squadrons lying at Portland, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hornby, consisted of the following ships:—The Minotaur (Admiral Hornby's flag), Captain Gibson, 26 guns, 6621 tons; the Agincourt (Admiral Macdonald's flag), Captain Adeane, 28 guns, 6621 tons; the Achilles (Admiral Randolph's flag), Captain Hamilton, 26 guns, 6621 tons; the Sultan, Captain Vansittart, 12 guns, 5234 tons; the Hector, Captain Cochran, 18 guns, 4089 tons; the Hercules, Captain Dowell, 14 guns, 5234 tons; the Penelope, Captain Wake, 11 guns, 3096 tons; the Audacious, Captain Hope, 14 guns, 3774 tons; the Vanguard, Captain Spain, 14 guns, 3774 tons; the Valiant, Captain Buckley, V.C., 18 guns, 4063 tons; the Bellerophon, Captain M'Crea, 15 guns, 4270 tons; the Black Prince, Captain Lacy, 28 guns, 6109 tons; the Resistance, Captain Montgomery, 16 guns, 3710 tons; the Northumberland, Captain Alexander, 28 guns, 6621 tons; the Favourite, Captain Ross, 10 guns, 2094 tons; the Boscawen, training-ship, Captain Hare, 26 guns; the Lively, despatch-vessel, Captain Seymour; and five training-brigs. The fifteen large vessels are all broadside ironclads, and their nominal steam value ranges from the Minotaur's engines of 1350 to the Favourite's of 400 horse-power. The fleet lay in three columns, each of five ships, inside the breakwater. They carried flags at all their mastheads and at their sterns.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother Prince Arthur, came by sea from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, in the Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, which entered Portland Harbour soon after twelve o'clock on Saturday, and was greeted with a Royal salute by the fleet. The Royal yacht was commanded by Captain the Prince of Leiningen. The Admiralty steam-yacht Enchantress brought Mr. Goschen and the other Lords of the Admiralty. The Mayor and Corporation of Weymouth came over to Portland in a steam-boat engaged for their conveyance. But the landing of the Prince was preceded by a levée held on board the Royal yacht, where all the Admirals and Captains were presented to his Royal Highness. An official levée had previously been held by the First Lord of the Admiralty on board the Enchantress. At two o'clock the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, with their attendants, landed at the Admiralty Pier. They were received by the Portland local board, with Mr. Gerard Sturt, M.P., and Mr. Floyer, M.P., representatives of Dorsetshire, who introduced the members of the local board to the Prince of Wales. A procession, with a guard of honour formed of a detachment of the 77th Regiment and the volunteer artillery, marching to the music of their bands, conducted their Royal Highnesses from the Admiralty Pier to the Breakwater. They stopped in front of the Admiralty offices, where the local board presented an address. A number of school children ranged on the hill above sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." His Royal Highness here met the Mayor of Weymouth, with Mr. C. J. Hambro, M.P., and Mr. H. Edwards, M.P., members for that borough. Sir John Coode, chief engineer of the Breakwater, Mr. J. O. Andrews, local engineer of the Admiralty, Colonel Clarke, and Major Du Cane, the Surveyor-General of Prisons, were congratulated by the Prince on the completion of this great work.

The ceremony of laying the top stone was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, chaplain on board her Majesty's ship Boscawen, reading an appropriate prayer. The stone, weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons, was then raised in readiness, and in a cavity were deposited several of the daily newspapers and coins of the realm. A gold trowel was then handed to the Prince of Wales, who, taking some mortar, spread it in a workman-like manner, then tapped the stone three times on its being lowered, after which, in a clear, audible voice, he said:—"I declare this stone well and truly laid, and this work to be complete." Colonel Clarke and Mr. Andrews assisted the Prince at the stone. The stone bears this inscription:—"From this spot, on the 25th of July, 1849, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, sank the first stone of this Breakwater. Upon the same spot Albert Edward Prince of Wales, on the 10th of August, 1872, laid this last stone, and declared the work completed. These are imperial works, and worthy kings." The ceremony concluded, ringing cheers were raised, and a salute was fired from the Breakwater Fort, soon after which his Royal Highness left in his state barge for the Victoria and Albert.

An hour later, having steamed round the fleet, the Royal yacht went in as near as was safe to Weymouth, and the Princes landed from the barge at the Pile Pier. Here they were again met by the Mayor and Corporation and the borough members. An address was presented, a military band played, the school children sang, and a procession escorted their Royal Highnesses to the Gloucester Hotel, where they were entertained with a luncheon given by Mr. Hambro. The party numbered about thirty, including the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, Lord and Lady Eldon, Lord Clonmell, Lord F. Beresford, Sir Frederick Johnstone, General Sir J. Michel, C.B., and the local members of Parliament, with Mr. E. J. Weld, High Sheriff of Dorset, and Mr. Robertson, Mayor of Weymouth. The Princes returned at six o'clock to the Victoria and Albert, which remained that night in Portland Harbour.

A series of photographic views was taken by Mr. Edgar Cox, of Weymouth, representing the scene at the ceremony on Breakwater, and the fleet in the harbour.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

### THE SCULPTURE, ETC.

The sculptural, like the pictorial, portion of this year's International Exhibition consists, in great measure, of works which the public have already inspected at the Royal Academy or elsewhere. It would, we take it, be supererogatory to review such work anew at any length; we shall therefore be content, in general, with cursory mention of some of the most noteworthy of them. A large proportion of the sculpture is this year placed in the lower floor of the east and west quadrants. A position more unfavourable for sculpture could scarcely be chosen. The lighting is nearly horizontal, consequently the shadows that would be cast by rays from a higher elevation—shadows essential to the right definition of the forms—are nowhere visible.

Confining our attention, in the first instance, to works which are new, or nearly new, to the public, we commence with Mr. Boehm's slightly colossal seated statue of the Queen, on the lower landing at the head of the conservatory. It is a semi-regal representation; for, though not robed, and though a favourite collier lies at her side, her Majesty holds the sceptre and wears a small crown. We are bound to say that this statue is far more successful as a likeness than as a work of art. The head is the most faithful and agreeable in treatment of any portrait of the Queen taken in recent years; but here our praise must end. There is a sad want of taste in the crushed arrangement of the dress round the figure, which renders the seated position still more unfavourable. The introduction of the dog adds further to this demerit; the dress has no value as artistic drapery; the folds have little of the true character of silk. The colossal lion and lioness by this sculptor in the eastern arcade are, like his clever statuettes, distinguished by spirit of action and felicity in seizing salient or subtle traits of character and expression, but the rendering is literal and unimaginative, the knowledge not quite thorough. In terra-cotta, a material of which we are not very exigent, Mr. Boehm's best qualities appear in an appropriate medium—see the bust of Mr. Millais, already exhibited at the Academy. Mr. Good follows closely on Mr. Boehm in the small group "The Huntsman and Hounds;" but his "David Slaying the Lion" is much more ambitious than successful. Among the statuettes the Princess of Wales skating, and the Prince of Wales equipped for shooting, by Count Gleichen, are clever and lifelike. Miss S. Durant's so-called "Double Bust" inevitably suggests the Siamese twins, and the uncomfortable impression is increased by the figures being cut off at the waist. Mr. Theed's "Prodigal's Return" is new to us, but we can say little in its praise. Two unnumbered works by the late Mr. Munro can scarcely be passed without regretful remembrance of the young sculptor whose graceful genius was blighted so early by illness and cut off so untimely by death. We allude to the replica in marble of the statue of a nymph, which serves as a drinking-fountain in Berkeley-square, and the group of a crouching young gillie about to let slip a stag-hound from a thick undergrowth

of ferns and foxgloves. The one figure is as beautiful in the flowing lines of its quiescence as the other is expressive in its lissome and alert action.

Chief among the old favourites with which we are glad to renew acquaintanceship is Mr. Foley's "Youth at a Stream" (contributed by the Royal Horticultural Society), one of the few modern English statues worthy of the antique in virtue of its extreme beauty, its daring and originality controlled by knowledge, and its perfect execution. Another work of very eminent merit, which, by-the-way, we are surprised never to have seen in marble, is Mr. Weekes's charming "Mother's Kiss." The rounded fleshiness of the modelling is altogether admirable, and not less so the delightful sentiment of maternity conveyed in the attitude and gesture of the woman as she presses her little one to her lips. "The Young Naturalist" is also one of Mr. Weekes's finest statues, and there are other good examples of this able sculptor. "Imogen at the Cave"—Mr. Bell's most successful effort—is graceful, tender, and maidenly; but, as in all his works, the surface requires revision and detailed completion. Mr. Bell's small plaster of the Prince Consort as a Christian Knight embodies the sculptor's idea of the kind of statue which should have been chosen for the Hyde Park memorial. But allegorical portraiture is always a mistake; and, apart from the ambiguity of the wringing action of the hands, the purely religious character of the conception is at once pretentious, inappropriate, and incongruous. Whether the adoption of a standing attitude would not have been preferable for the elevated site is a separate question. Other noticeable, though previously exhibited, works are "Il Giuocatore," by Mr. Adams-Acton; Mr. Lawlor's vigorous "Lashed to the Helm" and some female figures, which, however, are rather weakly modelled about the ankles and feet; "My First Pocket," by Mr. Landseer; statuettes by Mr. J. S. Westmacott; Mr. Durham's "Siren and the Drowned Leander," which we engraved last week; "Monument to Mrs. Archibald Peel," an alto-relievo, by Mr. Woolner; "Lady in the Enchanted Chair," a bas-relief, by Mr. Woodington; and contributions by Messrs. Calder Marshall, T. Butler, M. Noble, W. R. Ingram, C. Bacon, and J. A. Raemackers.

Among foreign schools of sculpture that of Italy is most largely represented, and its merits and defects are alike conspicuous. In technical skill—in mere workmanship—the modern Italian sculptor is unrivalled. While he models and carves the figures with anatomical truth and refined feeling, he is also equally ambitious to surprise and amuse the spectator with curious and trivial imitations of stuffs, textures, and patterns, and all sorts of non-essential and often ignoble objects. You frequently find a treatment proper only in metal—marvels of under-cutting which render the marble so fragile you scarce dare approach it. That such treatment is radically false to sculptural fine art, as well as to the particular material of marble, need not be urged. The mind cannot derive from such works the pure, elevated, unalloyed pleasure which sculpture should afford. Our remarks apply almost equally to Tantarini's most exquisitely and wonderfully wrought, but not altogether chaste, "Veiled Model;" Magni's "Reading Girl," a replica, we presume, of the much over-rated statue exhibited in '62; Torrelli's "Young Torquato Tasso," one of the most masterly statues in the exhibition: the impression of its excellence is, however, disturbed by the attention being drawn to the texture and tailoring of the poet's tights; Pagni's "Sign of Love," and Calvi's "Ophelia," in both of which flowers are chiselled petal by petal; Boninsegni's "Girl Spinning," and Martinoli's "Girl Embroidering."

From Russia there are a number of capital bronzes. The "Large Bear," "Reindeer Sledge," and other animal subjects and figures by Lieberich could scarcely be surpassed for closeness of observation and finish. Antokolsky's statue of "Ivan IV.," seated, with the iron-shod staff beside him with which he once pierced the foot of a disrespectful courtier, seems absolutely instinct with life, and realises with the utmost intensity the character which gained for this Czar the epithet of "the Terrible." Baron Clodt's statuettes of horses and equestrian figures have likewise considerable merit. In the quadrants are also a plaster group of a full-blown "Nymph and Cupid," by Begas, not unworthy this eminent sculptor's reputation; and another meritorious work by a German artist—a bust of the Crown Prince of Germany, by Ochs.

French sculpture is very inadequately represented. The best works (some of them sent by the French Government) are in the arcade west of the French Annex. Here are Otin's vigorous "La Lutte," a couple of wrestlers; Sanson's "Danseur," Blanchard's "Equilibriste," Le Pere's "Diogene," all works distinguished by learned and careful ability. In the garden of the annexe are some finely conventionalised animals by Cain, and in the centre Fremit's equestrian bronze statue of Louis, Duc d'Orleans. The knight sits armed cap-à-pie, but with visor up, as though challenging all comers. The pose and seat of the figure are admirable, but the smile on the face is somewhat weak; and the hind quarters of the horse (which is of the old-fashioned short-bodied, long-legged Flemish breed) are too small. The French picture-gallery contains some of Cordier's decorative "ethnographical" busts in various materials; and in the Belgian section are good works by Samain, Cornein, and others.

The east and west quadrants contain, on screens, a very miscellaneous collection, consisting of foreign water-colour drawings of no great mark; drawings in chalk, &c., which likewise demand no special mention; steel and copper plate engravings, comprising many of the most popular plates of the day—plates too well known, however, to need specification; a dozen or so of etchings, a few wood engravings, some lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, &c., together with numerous photographs of various kinds. Among the last the most noteworthy are those of the Autotype and Heliochrome companies, Mrs. Cameron, Robinson, and Cherril (from "composed" negatives), W. E. and E. Debenham, W. Bedford, Heath, Slingsby, Disderi and Co., England, Crawshaw, and Mieczkoncki. The most artistically coloured photographs are those of Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, and H. Gray.

There was a large Conservative gathering, yesterday week, at Alton Towers, in connection with the Newcastle and Potteries Conservative Association. The Earl of Shrewsbury threw open his grounds, and the Duchess of Cambridge viewed the scene from a pony-carriage. In the evening an open-air meeting was held, at which the speakers were the Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Nelson, and Lord John Manners.

A shock of earthquake was felt on Thursday week in Scotland. The *Scotsman* states that it was experienced over a considerable extent of country. At Braco and Kinbuck panes of glass were broken, and slates were shaken off Ardoch House. In Dunblane and Bridge of Allan a number of houses were severely shaken, and glass was broken on sideboards. At the same time the shock was felt in Stirling at Allan Park, Gladstone-villas, and other places, and was attended with a loud rumbling noise like thunder. One person who felt the shock compared the sensation to that caused by the passing of a railway train.



## A LAST SKETCH OF PARLIAMENT.

Many persons who are in the habit of frequenting the Houses of Parliament, either for business or such recreation or distraction as the proceedings therein afford, are wont to experience a singular sensation in a day or two after the Session has been brought to a close. It consists in a sensation of farness, of distance from the actual busy doings of the Legislature—an idea that everything which has been happening, and has been so interesting, occurred a long time ago, leaving but a dim recollection of actuality. At the present time this feeling has been rendered more marked by the fact that the prorogation took place on Saturday; so that when one came to look at the newspapers on Monday, and found accounts of the proceedings in the Houses, one felt a sort of surprise, coupled with a notion that all that occurred some considerable time ago. By consequence, when, in one's capacity of chronicler, one comes to recall the Parliamentary events of the latter part of last week, one fancies that one is contributing to far-off history, instead of recording events of the hour.

Nevertheless, there was something so abnormal in the very last sitting of the House of Commons that some little note of what occurred may not be wholly unacceptable. Primarily, it is notable that never perhaps in the memory of the oldest frequenters of the Houses have our legislators worked so vigorously and cheerfully up to almost the moment of the prorogation, as has been the case this year. Usually the earlier days of that week in which the Session is to die are employed by the Commons in sweeping up the legislative crumbs and fragments which lie scattered about, and on the penultimate day of the Session that House adjourns, leaving the Lords to sweep up their crumbs also, so as to be ready for the formal, constitutional meeting of the two Houses in the Chamber of Peers, when leave to disperse for the holidays is given in graceful terms by the Sovereign. Very different was it this time, for up to the Wednesday in the last week the Commons still had a heavy, an inevitable, an irrepressible Government bill to finish; and, to make all sure, the precaution was taken to suspend the standing order by which sittings on Wednesdays are limited to six o'clock, and members were made "chartered libertines" in regard to time, and might have carried on until any hour on Thursday morning that they liked. Somehow, that which may be called insensible habit prevailed; and when the last discussion on the Licensing Bill reached five o'clock, unconsciously, perhaps, there came over gentlemen a feeling that they must conclude by six. So garrulity ceased, the last nails were driven into the structure of the bill, and the adjournment took place, as ever, within the usual Wednesday limit.

With this day all the Government business was practically brought to a close; the Lords had registered all the decrees of the Commons, and there was nothing left but to hurry the Appropriation Bill on as fast as possible. In order to do this, and to give a final adjustment to the Licensing Bill, it was necessary that both Chambers should sit on Thursday and Friday; and by rights the duration of the sittings on both days should have been half an hour. But, *surgit amari aliquid*, there was on the paper of the Commons one order of the day—the adjourned debate on the Galway-Keogh question—for which a certain number of Irish members had been waiting and hovering like a small cloud over the seats below the gangway on the Liberal side for several days. Of these there were at least four who might have been expected to illustrate to the utmost how in a Home-Rule Parliament an Irish Judge would be "roasted;" and there was plenty of material in the other of the twenty five or six Irish members who remained in town to make up a fearful debate. It was with the expectation that this particular jangle would come on early that most people, members and others, took their seats in the House, sadly, but with predeterminate patience, on that evening. However, that quality, as regarded the Irish members, had to be somewhat tried; for lo! on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, up rose Mr. Fawcett, and, showing by a crafty device that he was technically entitled to bring up the Ayrton-Hooker-Kew-Gardens affair, which had lapsed a day or two before from the hands of Sir John Lubbock, proceeded, judiciously enough, not to deal with it himself, but to show cause why Sir John Lubbock should press the matter then and there. So urged, Sir John, with a reluctance which was evidently real, stated, with little or no force, the outlines of the case which he had prepared. Whatever else occurred is swallowed up—lost, forgotten—in the complete possession of one's faculties caused by the speech of Mr. Ayrton, who put forth all his powers of sarcasm, of ridicule, of rhetoric, and (it is hoped the word may be excused) of sophistry, to demolish the case brought against him; and many a person who heard the speech may have been justified in declaring, just after the speech had been delivered, that Dr. Hooker was a petulant, impracticable person, who had been very insolent, while Mr. Ayrton was simply a responsible official, whose stern sense of duty was tempered by the most conciliatory and soothing method of enforcing his decrees. Anyway, his speech was a fine act of intellectual gladiatorship; and, by the way in which he listened to it, it would seem that no one thought so more than Mr. Gladstone.

At length the Galway-Keogh debate came on; and most people who heard it would have been inclined to characterise it as a fiasco, notwithstanding the forty-lung power developed by the Irish members and the carrying on of the discussion until four o'clock on the morning following the evening on which it commenced. By the observance of a technical rule, Sir Colman O'Loughlin and Mr. Maguire were in the first instance precluded from relieving themselves of the stupendous orations with which they were palpably pregnant; but they did manage subsequently to get in specimens of them, but at such an hour that they fell stillborn—that is, not a word of them was reported.

The penultimate day of the Session was rendered ludicrous by the fantastic tricks of Mr. Whalley, who, mounting the Tichborne Claimant as his hobby, so pranced and caracolled, so made himself absurd, and was so rude, that he put Mr. Bruce into a passion, brought down Mr. Henry James heavily on him, and induced the Speaker gravely to draw a distinction between the technical right and the propriety of a member to conduct himself in a certain way. Next day, when the House was waiting for its summons to the Peers, Mr. Whalley, with extraordinary pertinacity, contrived so to demean himself that he literally had the last word of the Session, being put to silence only by the arrival of Black Rod. Then came the more quaint than imposing ceremony of proroguing Parliament by Commission; and now there was but one exception to the usual formalities, and that was, that though the Lord Chancellor was one of the Royal Commissioners, he did not, as is usual, read the Queen's Speech, which was pronounced by Lord Granville. And so the Session of 1872 passed into history.

An analysis of the fish supply of the metropolis shows that in 1871 the quantity received by water was 44,077 tons, while 72,386 tons came by rail. In 1848 the water supply of fish to London reached 108,739 tons, or considerably more than double the quantity received by way of the Thames last year.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week, in reply to Lord Redesdale, the Lord Chancellor said that, having inquired very fully into the case of Mr. Leonard Edmunds, he had arrived at the conclusion that there never was a case in which more ample justice had been done. He was therefore opposed to a fresh audit of Mr. Leonard Edmunds's accounts with the Treasury. Lord Stanley of Alderley and Lord Buckhurst called attention to the scarcity of farthings and small silver coins. Lord Lansdowne said that in 1870 farthings to the value of £3010 were issued from the Mint, and in 1871 farthings to the value of £2685. The value of the farthings now in circulation at home and in the colonies was £105,000. He thought Lord Buckhurst must have been misinformed, because there was a stock of farthings in the Mint, and persons who required them could buy them there. The Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill was read the third time, and, the Standing Orders being suspended, the Appropriation Bill was passed.

Parliament was prorogued last Saturday by Royal Commission, with the usual formalities. The Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Licensing Bill, the Mines Regulation Bill, the Public Health Bill, the Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), and other bills. The duty of reading the Queen's Speech devolved upon Lord Granville, one of the Lords Commissioners, in consequence of the failing eyesight of the Lord Chancellor. The Royal Speech having been read, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament fully prorogued until Friday, Oct. 25.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Lord Enfield, replying to a question from Mr. Holt, stated that Mr. Clarke-Jervois has no definite position at Rome; but he was instructed by the Foreign Office to communicate to them any information he received with regard to the Papal Government or other foreign Powers, and that, so far as he was aware, the Pope has no agent of a corresponding character in England. The order for the second reading of the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill was discharged. A motion by Mr. Whalley for a copy of all applications made to the Home Secretary or the Solicitor of the Treasury as to providing means for the defendant in the case of "The Queen v. Castro, alias Tichborne," for his defence, gave rise to a short discussion, Mr. James characterising the motion as an insult to the House, and the addresses of the hon. member in various parts of the country in support of the person claiming the Tichborne estates as a "mountebank performance." Mr. Whalley proposed to withdraw the motion, but this was not permitted, and it was negatived. In answer to Sir William Gallwey's request for information about the causes of the present high price and scarcity of coal, Mr. Peel did not consider it within the duty of the Board of Trade to make such an inquiry. He prognosticated a speedy return to normal prices, and stated that up to the 3rd inst. only 300 tons of foreign coal had entered the country.

Prior to the Commons being summoned to the House of Lords, on Saturday last, to assist at the prorogation proceedings, some questions were put to and answered by official members in the Lower House, and Mr. Whalley, as on the previous night, made himself conspicuous by the pertinacity with which he insisted upon having the last word in urging the right of the "Claimant" to be defended at the expense of the British taxpayer from the charges hanging over him. The attendance of the "faithful Commons" was then requested in the Upper House, and the Speaker, attended by all the hon. members present, proceeded to the Peers' Chamber to hear her Majesty's Speech proroguing Parliament. Upon their return there was the usual shaking of hands, and the Session of 1872 was declared to be at an end.

## THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The time has now arrived when you may properly relinquish the performance of your arduous duties for a term of repose which has been honourably earned by your devoted assiduity.

I rejoice to inform you that the controversy which had arisen between my Government and the Government of the United States, in consequence of the presentation of the American claims for indirect losses under the Treaty of Washington, has been composed by a spontaneous declaration of the arbitrators entirely consistent with the view which I announced to you at the opening of the Session. In concurrence with your action on the part of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Canada has passed the Acts necessary to give effect to the treaty within the Dominion. All the arrangements contemplated by that instrument are therefore now in progress; and I reflect with satisfaction that the subjects with which it has dealt no longer offer any impediment to a perfect concord between two kindred nations.

Since I addressed you at the commencement of the Session I have received from the Government of France the formal notice which would bring to an end the Commercial Treaty of 1860. That Government, however, has indicated a desire for further communications. In any correspondence on this subject I shall be guided by an earnest anxiety to secure attention to the just claims of my subjects, by the friendly feeling which has so long united the two countries, and by my conviction of the moral as well as material benefits to be derived by each from a free intercourse between them.

I have had great satisfaction in concluding with the Emperor of Germany a treaty, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1870, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. I am engaged in framing similar arrangements with other Powers.

My Government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa.

I have cheerfully given my assent to an act of the Legislature of the Cape Colony for the establishment in that colony of what is now generally known as responsible government.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

My acknowledgments are due to you for the ample provision which you have made for the varied exigencies of the public service.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Although the wants and expectations of the country seem to outstrip every effort of Parliament in its career of legislative improvement, I notice with satisfaction the main additions which you have been enabled to make during the present year to our laws.

The Act having reference to outrages upon natives in the islands of the Pacific is well designed, by providing for the more easy and effectual prevention and punishment of the offences at which it is aimed, to promote the ends of humanity and the honour of the empire.

The Act for the localisation of the army, while it strengthens the defensive system of the country, will lend an indispensable

aid in effecting those important reforms which have been approved by Parliament.

The Act which establishes the ballot will assist to secure alike the independence of the voter and the tranquillity and purity of elections for members to serve in Parliament.

Although you have been unable, during the present Session, to mature any measure directed against corrupt practices in the choice of members of Parliament, I observe with pleasure that the cognate subject of municipal elections has had your attention, and that you have presented to me a law which is well calculated to check existing evils, and which provides a tribunal for trying the validity of such elections.

By the Scottish Education Act you have made provision for the further extension and greater efficacy of the training of the young throughout Scotland, in accordance with the conscientious and deep-rooted convictions of the people and with the principles of religious freedom.

The Act for establishing a board of local government in Ireland, modelled on the English statute of 1871, supplies a machinery for giving effect to many useful laws, and promises to extend within that portion of the United Kingdom the solid benefits of popular local institutions.

The measure for the amendment of the Act of Uniformity, based as it is upon careful inquiry and on a large amount of ascertained consent, has, without offence or shock, introduced useful modification into an ancient system of Divine worship, to which a large portion of my people are warmly attached.

The Public Health Act, though it does not embrace all the enactments which have been desired, has, by the establishment of efficient and duly organised local authorities, done much both for the enforcement of the present sanitary laws and for rendering more easy what yet remains to be accomplished in the way of Legislative provision on the subject.

The Act for regulating the custody and management of the large funds held by the Court of Chancery will relieve the numerous class of suitors in that court from risks and inconveniences to which they may heretofore have been more or less exposed, and will likewise tend to an increased stability of our finance.

I am gratified to find that by the Acts for the regulation of mines you have been enabled to supply new securities for the safety and advantage of the large bodies of my subjects engaged in this great branch of industry.

The enactments embodied in the measure for the regulation of the licensing system constitute a sensible improvement of the existing law, and I trust that the several regulations of police which they include will be found conducive to public order.

I am able to speak favourably both of the tranquillity and of the growing prosperity of Ireland.

The revenue is in a flourishing condition.

While I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry, I hope it will be borne in mind that periods of unusually rapid changes in the prices of commodities and in the value of labour are likewise periods in which there is more than ever a call for the exercise of moderation and forethought.

In bidding you farewell, I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of the Almighty, and in imploring their continuance.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The following are the special questions for discussion at the forthcoming congress to be held at Plymouth and Devonport:—

Municipal Law Section: 1. Is it desirable that defendants in criminal proceedings, and their wives or husbands, should be competent or compellable to give evidence in their own behalf; and, if so, in what cases? 2. Can a Court of International Arbitration be formed with a view to avoid war; and, if so, in what way? 3. Ought railway companies and other carriers of passengers to be liable to an unlimited extent for the acts of their servants?

Repression of Crime Section: 1. Is it desirable to adopt the principle of cumulative punishment? 2. What ought to be the primary aim of punishment—to deter or to reform? 3. Is it desirable that industrial day-schools should be established?

Education Department: 1. How far does recent legislation render new regulations necessary for the training of teachers in elementary schools? 2. Why are the results of our present elementary schools so unsatisfactory? 3. What public provision ought to be made for the secondary education of girls?

Health Department: 1. What are the principles on which a comprehensive measure for the improvement of the sanitary laws should be based? 2. What steps should be taken to guard against sewage poisoning? 3. What means can be adopted to prevent the pollution of rivers?

Economy and Trade Department: 1. How far ought taxation to be direct or indirect? 2. What principles ought to regulate local taxation and administration? 3. How may the condition of the agricultural labourer be improved?

Earl Spencer is gazetted Lord Lieutenant of Northampton, and the Rev. John Macleod Dean of the Order of the Thistle.

In answer to an invitation to visit Perth, Mr. Gladstone writes to the Lord Provost of that city to the effect that he fears that his family plans for the year will not permit of his being able to comply at the present juncture.

The decoration of the Order of the "Sanitata Kreuz Militar," of Hesse Darmstadt, has been conferred on Miss Pearson and Miss M'Laughlin. This is a new order, founded in August, 1870, by the Grand Duke, for the recognition of services rendered to the wounded in war. The decoration consists of a twelve-pointed cross of bronze, gilded, and suspended from a crimson ribbon with silver edges.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on Thursday week, opened two docks at Belfast, one of which is to be called the Spencer Dock, and the other the Dufferin Dock. His Excellency was present in the evening at the banquet in connection with the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society. His Excellency stated that the prosperity of Ireland was steadily progressing, that agrarian crimes were decreasing, and that, as regarded general crime, Ireland had less in proportion to her sister countries. Notwithstanding the progress made, much remained to be done. Referring to the legislation of last Session, he hoped the Local Government Act would prove useful, and that the English Sanitary Act would be extended to Ireland by next year. The Party Processions Act had now been repealed, and he trusted all denominations would join in keeping the peace; but in any event, no matter what Ministry were in office, her Majesty's Government would do their duty. In the course of his speech his Excellency referred to the passing of the Ballot Act, and said it would have one good object—the suppression of mob intimidation at Irish elections. On Friday, his Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. John Savage, the Mayor of Belfast, and on Mr. James Hamilton, chairman of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. In the evening a ball in honour of the viceregal visit was given by Lord and Lady Lurgan, in Brownlow House.



